The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2437. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

NO MORE FIGHTING ON THE MINCIO.

Forward Movements of the Allies.

Peschiera Entirely Invested by the Sardinians.

Great Britain Preserves a Strict Neutrality.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Drooping—Provisions Dull.

CONSOLS 93 1-8 FOR ACCOUNT.

(By the American Telegraph Company's Lines—Office No. 11 Wall-street.)

SACKVILLE, N. B., Tuesday, July 12.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 2d inst., passed Cape Race at 7 P. M. on Sunday, the 10th inst., and arrived at Halifax to-day.

She was boarded off the Cape by the News Agent of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her dispatches, which was started from St. Johns yesterday, but only reached this place this forenoon.

St. John, N. F., Monday, July 11.

The following is a summary of the news by the steamer, which passed Cape Race at 5½ P. M., on Sunday.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, and St. Johns, N. F., where she called to take out the passengers by the *Edinburgh*, arrived at Queenstown, on the 2d of July.

THE WAR.

The news by the *Canada* does not present any new features of unusual importance.

There had been no more fighting, and the Allies continued their movement across the Mincio unmolested.

The Emperor NAPOLEON had changed his head-quarters from Volta to Valleggio.

The Sardinians had completed the investment of Peschiera from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio.

The Emperor of Austria was expected to remain in Italy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new English Ministry has pronounced for a strict neutrality.

Mr. GLADSTONE had declined a seat in the Cabinet.

The *Canada's* news was transmitted from St. Johns to Port Hood, Nova Scotia, as soon as the line opened on Monday morning, and was, consequently, delayed somewhere on the Nova Scotia line, from Monday morning until Tuesday forenoon—or about the time the *Canada* was due at Halifax.

The line appears to have broken east of Shediac, and we are compelled to wait for the arrival of the horse express from Halifax for the details of the news, the completion of the Cape Race dispatch not having come to hand. The express will reach Shediac early in the morning. The *Canada* entered at Halifax at about 10 o'clock on Tuesday forenoon.)

Commercial Intelligence by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at about 37,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000, and exporters, 11,500. The lower qualities had declined ⅛d. ₩ pound, while the fair and middling descriptions were unchanged, except Uplands, which were slightly lower. The sales of Friday were 6,000 bales, the market closing steady at the following enumerated quotations:

Fair Mobiles..... 7¾d. Middling Mobiles... 6¼d.
Fair Orleans..... 8¼d. Middl'g Orleans..... 6⅞d.
Fair Uplands..... 7¼d. Middling Uplands... 6¼d.

The stock in port was estimated at 787,000 bales, of which 416,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester continue favorable; the market was steady.

HAVRE MARKET.

HAVRE, Thursday, June 30.

Cotton firm, at a slight advance on all grades. Sales of the week, 7,500 bales. Stock in port, 102,500 bales. New-Orleans *très ordinaire* 107; do. *bas* 102.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The market was slightly more stringent.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £211,000.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¼ for the account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the week favorable for the crops. Flour declined 1d. ₩ bush, but sales unimportant; American 10s.@13s. 6d. Wheat declined 2d.@4d. Western Red, 9s. 6d.; do. White, 9s.@10s.; Southern White, 10s.@9s. 6d. Corn quiet and slightly lower; Mixed 4s. 10d.@5s. 4d.; White 7s.@7s. 11d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. BOWLAND, ASLEY & Co., RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Louis MORTIMER, and others, quote Beef heavy and dull; Pork unchanged, under a limited inquiry. Pork dull, and 6d. @ 1s. slightly lower. Bacon dull but steady. Lard heavy and 2s. 6d. lower; inferior to good 50s.@55s. 6d. Tallow—An average business, without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Brokers' and other circulars quote Ashes dull; Pots 24s., with some sales at 24s. 6d.; New, 27s.; Pearls, 28s.@29s. Sugar quiet but steady. Tea in fair small inquiry and prices weak. Resin firm; Common 3s. 9d.@4s. Spirits Turpentine dull at 30s. 6d.@31s.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS report Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar dull and unchanged. Spirits Turpentine dull, 30s. 6d.@31s. 6d. Rice firm; Bengal 3d. higher. Other articles dull, but prices unaltered. American securities—American securities were generally unchanged.

Additional Foreign News by the Arago.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Account from Private Sources.

Correspondence of the Paris.

CAVRIANA, Saturday, June 25, 1859.

To-day the tale is as glorious as it appeared yesterday. I cannot give all the details of the battle; as yet I do not know them. I can only sum up what I have learned, for time is not left me to relate things at length.

We were still at Brescia on the 20th and 21st inst., when we heard that the enemy had abandoned Montechiaro and Castiglione. In consequence, we at once advanced with the Emperor to occupy those positions. At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 24th we reached Castiglione, and found a column of our troops preparing at half a league's distance to fight with the Austrians, commanded by their Emperor in person. This, it is said, had promised to lead them that very evening to dine at Milan, and the next day to drown us all in the Ticino. It is needless to say, their army was formidable. The attack began at Solferino—situated not far from Castiglione and from Lago di Garda on one of the declivities of the chain of Tyrolean mountains—was not made without sensible losses on our side; for the two regiments, the Ninety-first and Ninety-eighth of the line, as well as the Seventeenth Battalion (First Corps) of Chasseurs had to contend against a corps ten times superior in number, advantageously posted on the spur allotted to, and entrenched in a strong town which crowned its summit. Our columns had begun to recoil, overwhelmed by numbers, when the battalion of the Chasseurs of the Guard, and the first two Regiments of Voltigeurs, forming together the First Brigade, (Gen. MARAGUE) of the Second Division, (Gen. CAMOU,) hastened to their support; at sight of us, they charged anew upon the enemy, who was thrown into disorder, and driven from his position. We pursued them with the bayonet in rest down to the bottom of the ravine, where there was another village.

The firing was here resumed from windows and loop-holes. It is in such encounters we always lose most men. We nevertheless succeeded in driving the Austrians from this village, and from six or eight beautiful positions which they occupied on the several eminences along Lago di Garda. Several sittages were also carried. At last, in consequence of continuous firing, we had consumed all our munitions, and we were left with our bayonets and the stones we could pick up as our only weapons.

We made good use of them, but the enemy, discovering our condition, profited by it to suspend for a moment his retreat. Just then the grenadiers and the Zouaves came up to join us, and sustained the enemy's fire with artillery until we could renew our munitions. This soon being accomplished, we again charged, and they retired on the strong village of Cavriano, where they swarmed into the houses and church-towers, whence they pelted us severely; but soon we carried the eminence on which this town, like he others, is placed, and making horrible slaughter among them, drove them back toward Peschiera.

While the infantry of the Guard was enacting these splendid deeds upon the mountain, the entire cavalry, which had joined us only a few days before, acquitted itself no less nobly on the plain, at our right, where it beat the Austrian cavalry splendidly.

The Emperor was right in the midst of us, going from one point to another in *nonchalant* disregard of the balls and bullets of the enemy, which whistled about him. He encouraged us throughout the day; and we had need of encouragement, for we were obliged to climb and descend at full run, from four o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, and that amid tropical heat, and without food or water during the whole time. To-day, as at Magenta, the advance has been suspended to enable us to bury the dead.

We have made a vast number of prisoners, and taken numerous guns. Moreover, we have all the strong positions, and are on the banks of the Mincio. One or two more such blows as this and I think they will have enough.

From Another Letter-Writer.

CAVRIANA, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

The Emperor having arrived at Castiglione at 6 o'clock on the morning of June 24, proceeded to an elevation which overhangs the town, and furnishes a capital point of observation. His Majesty at once perceived that the enemy intended to have a great affair. Large masses of the Austrians filled all the heights and formidable positions, and the conflict was raging over a stretch of five leagues, from Lago di Garda to Guidizzolo. The Emperor instantly mounted his horse and galloped to Solferino, attended by his staff.

At that point the battle was waged with the utmost fierceness. Upon that point also the great efforts of our army were expended in 1796, when the first victory was won by AUGEREAU. Three times was this position taken and lost; it was finally carried, under the eye of the Emperor, by the division of General FEREY.

The Piedmontese, who were posted at the left wing, have fought admirably. The Austrians, who had made a last desperate effort, began to yield about 2 o'clock. The battle had begun about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. The Austrians have displayed great energy; their positions were skillfully chosen. The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH commanded in person, and contributed by his presence to sustain the valor of his troops.

Driven from Solferino, the Austrians concentrated their efforts upon our right, where our cavalry had occasion to display itself with irresistible gallantry; our infantry and artillery were admirable, as usual. The Emperor carried his courage to the verge of temerity, electrifying the soldiers by his coolness, which never failed him. Under a shower of cannon and musket balls he only changed position with the movement of his horse. Every one trembled to see the Emperor expose himself thus; and the soldiers, filled with admiration at his *sang froid*, lamented it in ill-concealed murmurs.

Since last night His Majesty has been quartered in the house the Emperor of Austria had selected for his residence. The enemy has experienced immense losses. We cannot as yet collect all the information necessary to fix the number of our losses, which, although far below the Austrian, are still serious. Gen. AUGER is the only one of our Generals who is severely wounded. The Emperor named him General of Division on the battle-field.

The Austrians, it is said, are completely demoralized. We are here remote from telegraphic lines, so you must not expect frequent communications.

From Another Letter, (Private.)

CASTIGLIONE, Sunday, June 26, 1859.

After the battle and the retreat of the enemy, his Majesty, accompanied by Baron LARREY, Surgeon-General of the army, visited the field of battle, to see the wounded collected, to assist at the dressing of their wounds, and to assure their prompt removal to the ambulances. The extraordinary enthusiasm of every description of troops deserves remark. Gen. LADMIRAULT, formerly Colonel of Zouaves, was distinguished for the vigor of his attack.

The cavalry, it appears, fought with astonishing gallantry.

The Sardinian corps, which, under the orders of King VICTOR EMANUEL, constituted the left wing of the allied army, sustained intrepidly for several successive hours the shock of the enemy four times, it is said, greater in number.

According to indications, 400,000 men were engaged in the battle, which, for its duration is only comparable to that of Hochstedt, where LATOUR D'AUVERGNE met his fate, and where General LACOURBE combatted the Austrians until 10 o'clock at night, driving them from their positions at the point of the bayonet.

It is scarcely to be doubted that the enemy intended to surprise us. He was certainly justified in experiencing that sensation himself, upon seeing 120,000 men in order of battle in less than thirty minutes.

According to military experts, the battle of Solferino took place under conditions the most unfavorable for the Franco-Sardinian army, which lacked positions of support in its rear, whereas the enemy had been for several weeks busily constructing defences. Abrupt hills, redoubts skillfully erected and defended by a numerous artillery, all concurred to render the position of the Austrian army very strong. It may without exaggeration be said, that between the Chiese and the Mincio the resources of art required to develop the advantages of the ground had been lavished, and even exhausted by the Austrians, insomuch that the positions of Pozzolengo, Solferino, Cavriano, and Castel-Goffredo were and may very properly be considered as so many links in an indestructible chain, which it would be impossible for us to break.

THE GREAT VICTORY AT PARIS.

THE FIRST DISPATCH—ITS EFFECT—THE POPULAR ENTHUSIASM—A PARIS ILLUMINATION—THE MONETARY INFLUENCE TIDINGS—ANOTHER TE DEUM FOR FOTHERS GALLIA—PARIS IN THE HOT SEASON—ABSENCE OF AMERICANS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 28, 1859.

Another great battle has been fought; the name of *Solferino* will be entwined with "Magenta" in the laurel-wreath NAPOLEON III. is winding round his brow, and the Muse of History, in telling the story will stamp it as one of the bloodiest and best contested battles of modern times.

My brother "Malakoff" is at the seat of war and in a private note informs me he was present at the battle, and has sent the *Times* full particulars; therefore it merely remains to me in his absence to note for your readers what has been passing in this great centre of the world. On the morning of Saturday, June 25, there took place an early drill in the Champ de Mars, of the troops remaining near Paris. While they were engaged in mimic war, the thunder of the cannon of the Invalides announced to Paris and the world that their comrades on the field of real strife had won another and a glorious victory; they halt, listen, and shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* break the air, as each successive roar of artillery dies away upon the ear. The cannon cease, their story is told. Paris is like a grave, the people seemed to hold their breath; for as they well know, it is only on great occasions these cannon speak; and they know too, that, for the friends at home the roar of these cannon is, alas, too often the death-knell of many a brave beloved one.

Ten thousand times ten thousand hearts, stand still; the pallid cheek, the falling tear tell the heart's silent agony.

The news! the news! What is it? When, where? What losses, what successes? Who is killed? you read in every eye. Here comes the Extra *Moniteur*. The Emperor telegraphs to the Empress, "The Austrians are beaten, all their positions taken, many prisoners, many cannon and flags, our loss inconsiderable"—Good news and glorious, but the "loss inconsiderable" go to the hundred thousand women, pale with anxiety and fear, and read the story; no matter how few may be killed, to many, alas, it is death, despair—ruin. The day rolls on, and the national pride in a great victory is seen. Flags, tri-colors, French and Sardinian, float from every window and balcony; the Empress and Princess Clotilde drive through the streets amid tumultuous cries of *Vive l'Empereur. Vive l'Impératrice. Vive le Roi de Sardaigne. Vive la Princesse Clotilde. Vive la France. Vive l'Italie.* The heaven works—pale faces flush, and hope drowns fear; a general and spontaneous illumination is resolved upon; the crowd rush to the vendors of colored lanterns in such numbers that the Police have to be called upon to keep them in order. One vendor sold that afternoon of lanterns 40 000 francs worth, and he is one among many. Night throws her mantle over the city, and Paris is drunk with joy; all the public buildings are in a blaze of gas; all private dwellings with ornamental and various colored lanterns; the Police relax their vigilance, and the noise of fire-crackers and the whizzing of Chinese wheels, reminded us of the Fourth of July at home. All Paris was in the streets until 2 o'clock in the morning.

Among other curious proceedings was that of a party of *gamins*, ("b'hoys,") each carrying a lantern, and preceded by music, who announced to the people "that as they had no front windows, they illuminated themselves like glow-worms."

It were vain to attempt to describe the illumination; it was spontaneous, and one of the best that has ever been seen in Paris, and, to those who know Paris, that is sufficient; for those who do not, I am sorry, but they must hope to see one. The same thing was repeated on Sunday evening, and in many places improved on. All was apparent joy, and yet anxiety was in every house—anxiety not yet allayed.

This is the fourth day after the battle, and no report is yet made of French losses, or, in fact, of anything, but the mere fact of the defeat of the Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners, 30 cannon and 3 flags. Your letter from "Malakoff" contains more news of the battle than is known in Paris to day. The suspense is dreadful, and has had its effect upon the Bourse. Rumor, ever busy, says a hard-fought battle has been waging ever since Saturday last, 25th inst., lasting still, not yet over; this, a private rumor, is gaining ground; this morning's *Moniteur* was looked for with anxiety, but not a word did it contain; this silence is almost as bad as a defeat, coupling it with the attitude of Prussia, and the demands it is said she has made: the Bears make the most of it, and to-day's transaction at the Bourse show it. *Rentes*, Three Per Cents have fallen 45 centimes, and *Crédit Mobilier* Shares, f.12.50. There is a fear of uncertainty, a doubt seems to have pervaded all men's minds. The result you will know by the next mail. As for me, I have an abiding faith in the genius and destiny of the great NAPOLEON, and feel that even if defeated, he will only gather renewed strength for a greater victory. The political horizon is rather cloudy; it looks, as your exchanges will show you, gloomy and dark; there is a storm there, but whether it will gather and burst over Europe, or pass away with a few distant mutterings, is more than the most sagacious diplomatil Espy in Europe can at this moment determine. *News verron.*

The Empress, we are told, is making arrangements for another *Te Deum*, to be general throughout France on the same day; what day is not yet made public.

Aside from the war, Paris is very dull—no news or business moving. Few Americans in the city; the hot weather has driven them to the mountains and watering-places. It is not fashionable to be in the city at this season, and the absence of many well-know equipages on the *Bois* prove the fact that no one is in the city now; and yet, in spite of this fashionable lull, we have here Ex-President PIERCE and Gov. SEYMOUR, late Minister of the United States at Russia, among the number of notable Americans not forgetting CYRUS W. FIELD, who says the cable will yet be laid. May his efforts be crowned with success. MAGENTA.

P. S.—The anxiety which has existed for several days has just been relieved by the announcement that the Allies had passed the Mincio.

THE EMPEROR BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the Journal of Rouen.

MONTEBELLO, Thursday, June 23.

To reach this place, we had to cross a wide plain which might have served as a battle-field for the Austrians. In front, when coming from Brescia, stands the village of Castenedolo, on an eminence, which, like a long embankment, bounds the plain on one side. This plain is about ten kilometres long and extends to Montechiari, which is built on rather uneven ground against a mountain-spur, on which the ruins of an old castle may still be seen. From that hight the eye commands a view almost to Cremona, certainly far beyond Peschiera. With a telescope the Austrians can be seen throwing up their defences. The Grenadiers of the Guard are encamped on this hill. The plain seems a very advantageous battle-field for an army coming from Brescia. If I had been able to write to you the other day I should have sent a letter, which would have been a true picture of a day with NAPOLEON III. at the army of Italy. It was the 17th at Travagliato, the day before we entered Brescia. The Emperor had taken up his quarters at a large farm-house inhabited by the mayor. Just imagine a spacious yard, on the left a dwelling-house, on the right a large garden separated from the yard by a railing. The yard is crowded with traveling carriages and waggons. The Emperor's attendants and the people of the farm are passing and repassing. It is six in the evening; the Emperor comes down from his room, attended by Marshal VAILLANT. The whole military household comes out and stands apart. The Emperor sits down, and a map is brought to him. Marshal VAILLANT presents several papers to His Majesty. The Emperor remains alone for a moment, and rests his elbow on another chair beside him. A spy arrives and is introduced. His Majesty listens to him, but apart. A colonel is called; he gives ten napoleons to the spy, who seems well satisfied with his pay. Marshal REGNAUD DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY arrives; the Emperor converses with him. Other Generals come in. The map is called for several times. The King arrives in a carriage, and the two monarchs shake hands. Soften down a little the hectoring air which some portraits give to King VICTOR EMANUEL, give him a very plain cavalry uniform, and you will have the portrait of VICTOR EMANUEL. You must also darken his complexion a little, give greater distinctness to his features, so as to have the true physiognomy of a frank soldier used to the life of camps. The Emperor and he go a little apart and converse, both making cigarettes in rapid succession. The Emperor, tired of standing, leans against the shafts of a wagon close by; the conversation is lively and long. Other generals come in. The light, though now declining, is still sufficient to allow of seeing the map, which is again brought forward. At last the King left at 10 o'clock, and the Emperor dismissed his household; a quarter of an hour afterwards he retired to his apartment. He sleeps more by day than by night. He works till I in the morning, and is called up again at 3 or 4.

GARIBALDI AND HIS VOLUNTEERS.

THEIR DOINGS ALONG LAGO DI GARDA.

Correspondence of the Presse.

BRESCIA, Tuesday, June 21.

In despite of the threats of bombardment directed against the city, Salo passed the nights of Saturday and Sunday in a repose not usual for the Hunters of the Alps. Yesterday they were beginning to weary, and to express their astonishment a the prolonged inactivity and sybaritism with which they were indulged in life on the pavement, or rather the gravel of a city, when once more there appeared at a distance on the Lago di Garda an Austrian steamer, which proceeded to salute us with two guns, by way of clearing its throat, for to attack anything more than the imaginations of the citizens from such distance could not have been contemplated.

Presently, from a woody promontory in the same quarter, which crept out into the water, with every appearance of innocence, there was opened a well-sustained fire of rifles upon the steamer by a detachment of the Hunters of the Alps, who had been ambushed there over night, and while the hostile vessel swung round to present a front to this unexpected attack, a grenade, artfully projected, fell on its deck exploded, filled the air with all sorts of fragments, and for some minutes the vessel was lost to our eyes in clouds of flame and smoke. Then came loud shouts of victory from our partisans, and it is a remarkable thing that these men, who, in any other circumstances, would infallibly have exposed their lives to save strangers from the situation into which they had plunged the crew of the steamer—Gen. GARIBALDI, for instance, has saved numberless persons who must otherwise have perished—stood at that moment watching with a sort of impatient avidity, the crisis of agony, so irreconcilable is the holiest of wars with all the principles and practice of civilization.

For a few seconds, the hopes of our success seemed doomed to disappointment, the smoke lifted, the boat began to move off so rapidly that it presently disappeared in some cove along the shore. Shortly after we heard again two other discharges of cannon, apparently at a greater distance. The General, with his staff, following with all the speed of their horses, reached at this instant the point which had hidden the boat from sight, and thence they could more clearly observe its uncertain and staggering course. Like those animals who, when wounded, run about wildly and purposeless, it turned once more toward the shore, as it began to settle. Then boats to save the sinking enemy were called for. But the wheel gave one more revolution, and then the vessel went down, the relief being close at hand, but too late to be of aid. It is supposed that all on board, and the number is conjectured to have been great, perished.

Yesterday morning the division of Gen. CLARINI arrived at Salo. The Hunters of the Alps, who were enough of themselves to fill the city, took the road presently after for Vallio. Imagine a path in the depth of a ravine between two mountains thickly covered with trees; on the left a torrent, whose dazzling waters meet the eye over and again among the openings of the foliage. And along the sides of these hills, unsheltered from the burning sun, as in the path below, scented with wild mint, tramp along long files of men going to inflict and to suffer death. Once at Vallio, after a ten miles' march, they find no houses, no inns—those they could dispense with—but, what is worse, no bread.

Three or four stray chickens, whose age we painfully verified an hour after, found no mercy; a few handsful of rice, a morsel of lard, some cheese alive with mites, and, last resort, the national *polenta*; such was the feast—not awaiting us—but which we were obliged to cook, before extending ourselves on the grass, wherever we chose; for you can readily understand that few of us were entitled to the luxury of a straw shakedown. As for the General, he slept on a table, with his staff scattered on the ground around him. Well, well! a courageous lover of the picturesque may envy the daily life of the soldiers of GARIBALDI. And as the four leading artists of Italy are serving in his corps, you shall some day, perhaps, see some superb pictures, the souvenirs of this strange campaign. The bivouac of this morning, for instance; the men and horses scattered over the ground by sunrise, fires brightly burning here and there among the clumps of trees, upon a turf of the freshest and purest verdure; and presently seen, dragging heavily the munition and artillery wagons, are in motion along the rough mountain road.

ANECDOTES OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

BRESCIA, Tuesday, June 21, 1859.

As I have mentioned GARIBALDI and his corps, it will perhaps interest you to hear how he came from Bergamo to Brescia. The Austrians had scarcely withdrawn from Bergamo when a messenger was caught on the road, who brought orders from head-quarters to hold Bergamo at any price, if it had not been given up yet. It would have been rather awkward had the order come before—for GARIBALDI, without any cannon, would scarcely have thought of attacking the Austrians in a town inclosed by high ramparts, with only two outlets. As it was, the National Guard fell to making barricades, so as to keep the place against the Austrians, should they attempt to return. In the meantime GARIBALDI went after the Austrians, who were retiring towards Brescia. In order to mislead them he turned down towards Romano, which is close to the high road from Milan to Brescia; the Austrians followed to bar the road to Brescia; they had scarcely gone off on that scent when GARIBALDI turned again to the north, and, making a march of forty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours, appeared before and in Brescia before the Austrians had the remotest idea of his whereabouts. How little they knew appears from the fact that the Major attached as *chef d'état major* to Gen. URBAN'S division, was caught with several orderlies in the town of Brescia, into which he had come from the neighborhood, never suspecting the presence of GARIBALDI'S corps. The most beautiful thing, however, was that while the main body went in all haste to Brescia twenty-four men were put on two omnibuses, the two officers commanding them, Col. TURR and Major CAMOU, following in little two-wheeled carts of the country. The whole went off to Lake Iseo and raised the Val Camonica. The people rose immediately, some 4,000 stand of arms were ready, with which the National Guard was armed, the Austrian steamer on the lake was taken possession of, and the two officers returned, leaving the 24 men there as garrison, but bringing 250 volunteers away to GARIBALDI'S camp. Such marvellous feats of mobility can, of course, only be done with troops who are unincumbered with baggage; a little bag containing a shirt, and perhaps a pair of socks, is the only baggage each man carries. These men wear, according to the late Sir CHARLES NAPIER'S ideal, They have good boots, with leather gaiters up to the middle of the legs; the trousers, rather loose, are stuck into the gaiters; a short tunic of light gray linen, and over it a gray coat reaching down to the knees, a light cap and the rifle complete the accoutrement. There is no difference in this respect between officers and soldiers. If, as is natural after such marches, things are worn out, the inhabitants of the first town in which they appear give, of their own free will, ten times more than they want. The troops have thus such plenty that Government never even thinks of supplying any of their wants.

THE PART GARIBALDI HAS TO PLAY.

The following is a letter of Dr. WEHNSUNG, attached to the corps of Gen. GARIBALDI, to a friend in Cincinnati. It gives the following as what the writer understands to be the plan of the campaign in the Venetian Provinces:

"Lombardy, Parma, the States of the Church, and the best part of Modena, are cleared of the Austrians. They have sustained a heavier loss in fame, men, and portable property, than is commonly known, for they are driven to their last post in Italy to remain on the defensive long enough to give the allied armies time to take Mantua. Peschiera most likely is now in the hands of the Sardinians. GARIBALDI is now in the position to take possession of the two Railroad lines centering in Verona, and certainly will shortly accomplish the feat. Prince NAPOLEON comes from Tuscany with 25,000 to 35,000 troops, to clear Modena of the Austrians and operate east of Mantua and Verona in connection with GARIBALDI. Prince NAPOLEON'S march will be from Modena and Reggio to Mirandola, Padua and Vicenza in the rear of Mantua and Verona. GARIBALDI will start north from Peschiera, go north on the eastern shore of the Garda Lake, double Verona and unite with Prince NAPOLEON somewhere near Vicenza. This operation, in connection with a naval demonstration somewhere about Venice, will and must result in the entire occupation of the province of Venice by the allied forces, while the Austrians will be stored away in Mantua and Verona.

If KOSSUTH lands in Fiume and succeeds to revolutionize Hungary, the Allies will be in two months nearer to Vienna than the Austrians are at present to Milan."

ANOTHER EPISODE OF MAGENTA—THE DEATH OF GEN. ESPINASSE.

The circumstances accompanying the glorious death of Gen. ESPINASSE being diversely reported, we believe it our duty, says the *Presse*, to publish the following narrative, borrowed from a letter of a general officer who was present at the action:

On the 3d June, about 4 o'clock P. M., General ESPINASSE crossed with his division the Ticino over the bridge of Turbigo. The 4th, at 10 in the morning, he received orders to proceed quickly to Magenta, passing by the village of Buffalora. There, at about 3 o'clock, he found the enemy in considerable force, and began a first conflict, which was very severe. The second brigade of his division took the main part in the fight and captured from the Austrians two flags, one of the ninth line which Colonel SCHMIDT had carried to her Majesty the Empress, and the other so badly torn that it was impossible to distinguish of what number it was. It was 4 o'clock when Gen. ESPINASSE rallied his troops and resumed his march on Magenta, a large village of 6,000 population, where the enemy rested his right, and where he had massed a number of battalions. All the houses were riddled with holes, all the streets barricaded, all the approaches swept by the cannon; the four churches, their towers, the railroad depôts, presented a formidable defence. To the eyes of those accustomed to war, the success of the day was insured. General ESPINASSE caused the charge to be sounded, and threw himself foremost in a large street which led to the railroad depôt. Welcomed by a shower of shot our troops go possession of the pieces in an instant, covering the interval with their dead bodies, necessary to arrive there. The horses threatened every moment a charge over the soil bathed in blood. "Let us dismount," said Gen. MELLINET to *Gen.* CASTAGNY, who followed, and both placed themselves at the head. A house occupied by more than 500 Austrians did our men considerable injury, all their efforts being employed to secure the great door, which was strongly barricaded. Gen. ESPINASSE motioned with his sword to his Zouaves toward the first story windows, and called to them to break them in, when a ball, coming from those very windows, struck him just below the right hip, passing through the body from side to side, and passed out bruising his left arm. He uttered a loud cry, throwing his sabre high in the air, and fell dead in the arms of General CASTAGNY. He has died gloriously at the head of his division, after having taken from the enemy flags and cannon—after having executed, with as much courage as skill, the movement which decided the event of the battle. The Emperor has wept for the gallant leader the faithful servant, the friend thus lost. Our soldiery have lamented him. As the honored remains were carried back to France, passing through our troops, officers and men, cavalry and infantry, crossed and Zouave, expressed their manly grief in the simple and touching expression: "There is one brave man the less."

THE ZOUAVES IN MAGENTA—THEIR CAPTURE OF AN AUSTRIAN FLAG.

The *Moniteur du Puy de Dôme* publishes a letter addressed to his family by the soldier of the Second Zouaves, who took from the Austrians the standard which the Emperor sent to the Empress. The name of this soldier, who was borne at Rochefort Montagne, is BLAISE DAUBRAIX. "I saw the Austrian flag," he writes, "which was flying in the ranks of the enemy, and despite the balls and chrapnel, I rushed towards it, clearing a passage with my bayonet. I seize on the flag and I went to take it to the feet of my General, who complimented me on my bravery. We then cleared the village at the point of the bayonet, and have routed the Austrian army, numbering about 120,000 men.

To-day we passed in review before Marshal MCMAHON. He decorated our standard in honor of that which I took from the Austrians, and before all the regiment the Marshal decorated me with the cross of the Legion of Honor in the name of the Emperor. He embraced me when he gave me the cross."

The same journal publishes a second letter from a soldier of the same regiment, which gives some details of this incident.

"Our flag has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. At noon the regiment had a great review under arms. The general officers were there, Marshal MCMAHON, Duke of Magenta, came with his escort, made us form around the standard to advance and said:

'SOLDIERS OF THE SECOND REGIMENT OF ZOUAVES! The Emperor, wishing to preserve the practices of the old Empire, has decreed that the standards of the regiments which have done brave deeds shall be decorated with the order of the Legion of Honor. Zouaves, you all deserve a reward, for you have shown yourselves worthy of the name of Frenchmen. You have gone against the enemy without hesitation; your fathers who see you are proud of you. The honor of the battle of Magenta belongs to you. The standard of the Second Zouaves is the first of the army of Italy which will be decorated. I am glad that this honor is rendered the Second *corps d'armée*, which I commande: and I am proud, soldiers of the Second Zouaves, that the reputation of you who have gained this honor has not been buried at the Crimea, in Africa or at Magenta."

THE PARISIAN PRESS ON THE REVOLUTION AT PERUGIA.

It is remarked that the note in the *Moniteur* on the subject of the King of Sardinia's dictatorship in Italy has an enabling as well as a restrictive signification. While on the one hand it repudiates the definitive sovereignty of the KING in Lombardy, Tuscany, &c., it by necessary construction countenances his military dictatorship during the war, even in Bologna and those other parts of the Papal States where the population has been either "delivered or abandoned." This view of the case brings out in strong relief the utter madness of the Pope and his counsellors in having attacked the people of Perugia. This act has increased a hundred fold the difficulty which the Emperor will find in keeping his promise that the temporal government of the Pope shall not be molested. I have already mentioned that the speech put into the mouth of the King of Sardinia by the *Patrie* was suspected to be apocryphal. The following positive contradiction now appears in a Turin letter of June 21:

People have been much astonished here at reading the report in the *Patrie* of a speech said to have been made by VICTOR EMANUEL to a deputation from Bologna. This deputation had not left Bologna when the note in the *Patrie* appeared. It only passed through Turin yesterday evening on its way to the King's head-quarters. The details given by the *Patrie* are therefore false, and the answer of the King to the Bolognese will certainly be very different to that which has been put in his mouth. The King's position in regard to the legation is no doubt full of difficulty. The sovereign Pontiff, whose rights are not intended to be infringed, must be duly considered, and at the same time measures must be taken to prevent anarchy in the legations. It cannot be expected at the present crisis the Franco Sardinian army should detach several thousand men to chastise populations who only desire to join in the glorious work which France and Piedmont have undertaken—namely, the emancipation of Italy. The King will accept the dictatorship, without prejudice to the question of sovereignty. M. D'ARNEZLO will leave the day after to-morrow to act as special commissioner in the legations, and, what is very remarkable, he will be accompanied by M. DE RAZA, who hitherto has always voted against the ministry on all religious questions.

The *Siècle* expresses itself as follows on the late conflict at Perugia:

"We have read with much concern the dispatch which announces that the Papal Government had sent its Swiss troops against Perugia. This determination of the cardinals is more than a fault. The policy of the Roman Court, we think, ought to have been strictly expectant and neutral; it ought to have quietly awaited the result of the great struggle now passing in Italy. The duty of the pontifical authorities was to remain at their posts, like vigilant sentinels, to witness the popular manifestations, but not to abandon the towns where the confidence of the Pope had placed them. We confess our inability to understand the present policy of the Roman Cabinet. Does it intend, with the help of foreign troops, to lay siege to every town, village and hamlet that rises? It is assuming a lamentable position, and to show that its authority is solely maintained by foreign assistance and mercenary troops. It would have been a prudent policy for the Papal Government to have left the administration of every town to itself until the time arrives for examining all the internal questions of Italy, after the final and complete expulsion of the Austrians. The acts of the cardinals fully justify those who maintain that the Government of Rome exists only by the support of foreign bayonets. Austria, well aware of this fact, has spared no pains to bring about collisions and complications in the centre of Italy. But we can affirm that she will not succeed."

INCIDENTS IN ITALY.

It is reported that Gen. DE LA HITTE, the President of the Artillery Committee, who has made the new rifled cannon his especial study, is about to join the army of Italy.

It is announced that Count PAUL SCHOUVALOFF, one of the Emperor ALEXANDER'S aides-de-camp, is on his way to the head-quarters of the army of Italy, with an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The *Patrie* announces that the Fourth Division of the army of Paris, commanded by Gen. FAUCK, is under orders for Italy.

News has reached Paris that Gen. CORTA, one of the Emperor's aides-de-camp, who was with the army of Italy, had died suddenly from the bursting of an aneurism.

A letter from Messina, of the 19th, says:

"The first division of the French fleet, commanded by Admiral BOUET-WILLAUMEZ, arrived here two days back, after nine days' sail from Toulon. Although each frigate had to tow a heavy floating battery, the passage was effected without obstacle. The Neapolitan authorities manifested some emotion on seeing the frigates and batteries, especially when the vessel carrying the Admiral's flag went right into the port and anchored at the distance of only a pistol-shot from the forts and citadel; and they requested the French Consul to represent to the Admiral that he would do well to take up a less menacing position. But it was too late; the vessel had cast anchor and had already begun taking coals on board. The chiefs of the national party, represented to the Admiral that they wished to make a demonstration in his honor by presenting bouquets, getting up illuminations, &c., but he begged them to abstain from so doing. Yesterday an English frigate arrived and saluted the Admiral's flag with 13 guns. She announced that the English squadron, consisting of five vessels, was about to pass, and in the course of the day we saw the fleet go before Messina towards Corfu. By to-morrow we shall have embarked all our coal, and shall then leave for the Adriatic. We shall there be joined by Admiral DESFOSSES, whose vessels are towing the rest of the siege fleet."

Amidst the excitement and the conflagration of war, Vesuvius will urge its claims on public attention. Its forges are more active than those of the nations united which are now applying the resources of science to the construction of weapons for human destruction. The mountain beats them all; and, with the quiet assurance of undisputed power, hourly it is laying waste rich lands growing with all the promise of harvest. Any one who looks at it from Naples observes a large river of fire actually flowing, but apparently arrested and attached to the side of Vesuvius. Within the last three months it has increased wonderfully in proportion; it is no longer a rill, it is a sheet of fire; it has risen and overflowed its banks, and God help the poor small proprietors who have invested their all in little portions of land now incrusted with lava.

GENOA, Thursday, June 23.

I am surprised to have to tell you that the Arsenal still continues to receive from France, and forward by railway, parts of gunboats, the number of which, I hear, is to be increased to 16. This fact, at the present stage of operations, when they are no longer needed on the lake of the Lago di Garda, and would no doubt be useful against Mantua, points pretty clearly to the object for which they have been brought over—namely, to attack or at least blockade Peschiera, on the Lake of Garda, which is an interesting destruction, as it gives one a hint of the direction to be taken by the forces attacking the Austrian quadrangle. It is supposed here that by this time, or, at all events, before you publish this letter, the Austrians will have offered battle near Castiglione, and of course been beaten again, when the gunboats will soon come into play. Public opinion has always given them Ancona as a destination, and was, I dare say, right at the time GARIBALDI was in such need of help; but they can surely not penetrate into Swiss waters, and, for the southern part of the lake, one or two would give sufficient employment to the friendly populations along its edge. The Po theory has been

NEW BOOKS.

MEMOIRS AND HISTORY OF THE PARNELL COURT MURDER MYSTERY AND MARRIAGE. By Thomas Cooper. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

We must plead the world at the bottom's bottom here. Those who clamor for the right it now. Those who clamor for the right to reason to men, admit that they are cannot for a more formality—that she has power to—but that Madame de Chevreuse wrought should be nearly—that Madame de Chevreuse wrought should be nearly—that Madame de Chevreuse wrought should be nearly—

ARMY NEWS.

Promotions and Appointments.

The following is a list of the promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States made by the President since the publication of "General Orders" of March 31, 1859:

PROMOTIONS.

Corps of Engineers.—First Lieut. Edward B. Hunt, to be Captain, July 1, 1859, having served "fourteen years continuous service." Examined.

Second Lieut. Wm. P. Craighill, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1859, vice Hunt promoted.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.—First Lieut. Wm. F. Raine, to be Captain, July 1, 1859, having served "fourteen years continuous service as Lieutenant."

Second Lieut. Chas. S. Turnbill, to be First Lieutenant, July 1, 1859, vice Smith promoted.

First Regiment of Dragoons.—Brevet Second Lieut. Richard H. Brewer, to be Second Lieutenant, March 10, 1859, vice Evans, deceased. [Company A.]

Second Regiment of Dragoons.—First Lieut. John Buford, Jr., to be Captain, March 9, 1859, vice Givens, deceased. [Company B.]

Second Lieut. Francis C. Armstrong, to be First Lieutenant, March 9, 1859, vice Buford, promoted. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Solomon Williams, to be Second Lieutenant, March 9, 1859, vice Armstrong, promoted. [Company C.]

First Regiment of Cavalry.—Second Lieut. Eugene W. Crittenden, to be First Lieutenant, May 4, 1859, vice Perkins, cashiered. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Andrew Jackson, Jr., to be Second Lieutenant, May 4, 1859, vice Crittenden, promoted. [Company E.]

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.—Brevet Second Lieut. George W. Weeks, of the first artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1859, vice Roane, deceased. [Company K.]

Brevet Second Lieut. James Hallecquist, of the third artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1859, vice Bennett, deceased. [Company C.]

Second Regiment of Infantry.—Second Lieut. Alfred E. Latimer to be First Lieutenant, April 18, 1859, vice Paige, deceased. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieut. Wm. G. Robinson, of the seventh infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 18, 1859, vice Latimer promoted. [Company C.]

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Charles E. Jessup, of the tenth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, May 21, 1859, vice Lee resigned. [Company F.]

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Geo. N. Bascom, of the ninth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 28, 1859, vice Potts, deceased. [Company C.]

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.—Brevet Second Lieut. Oliver P. Gooding, of the fourth infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Feb. 5, 1859, vice Reed, deceased. [Company K.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department.—First Lieut. Tredwell Moore, of the Second Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, May 21, 1859, vice Page, deceased.

Medical Department.—Kirtley Ryland, of Missouri, to be Assistant Surgeon, April 28, 1859, vice Henry, resigned.

Richard G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, to be Second Lieutenant, June 20, 1859, vice Lee, resigned. [Company I.]

Summer Fashions in France.

From a Paris Correspondent.

It is so much the custom to go out of Paris at this time of the year that we are gradually losing all our fashionable women. They disappear with their trail of packages, and seek the quiet of watering-places, in order to make up for the fatigue of Winter. There are still some new coverings for the shoulders, only it is difficult to select out of so many patterns. The most useful and *distingué* are made of a fancy cloth, fine and soft as cashmere, and woven in little squares of two colors, of which one is white. Large plaids are almost abandoned. These mantles are made high, after the fashion of a pelisse, and the hood is over a shoulder piece, which prevents any bunching at the back. They are trimmed with a deep quilling of the same material, which in some cases is double, and edged by a ribbon, with a silk braid. A very original effect is produced, if one of the ruches is in white merino, the other of black silk.

Muslin dresses with white grounds and small patterns are seen everywhere. They are accompanied by sleeves of the same, trimmed with two flounces, or by straight sleeves also trimmed with flounces. Miscellaneous colors are generally avoided in Summer toilettes. Plain white muslins are worn of an evening, as dancing is not yet given over. They are made with flounces, and a bright ribband is run through the heads, and through the needless which intervene. White tulle dresses are ornamented with embroidered white silk, which glitters and produces an effect of beads. These robes are full and plain, and the embroidery is let in all round. La Maison Cocoonnat, famous for this specialité, has invented medallions and magnificent bouquets of flowers, which are the natural accompaniments of anything so elegant. These dresses can be embroidered in color, and there is one pattern, called guirlande de Turin, from combining the colors of "Italy," which meets with immense approval. Pomegranates, green corn, and white daisies are interlaced, so as to suggest the Italian flag; and putting this idea out of the question, the design in itself is executed to perfection by some of the best workwomen in Paris. La Maison Cocoonnat cannot execute all the orders that are sent in, the demand is so great. Some of our Parisiennes are sporting red, white and green, and fortunately this choice of colors, with its political meaning, does not violate the rules of good taste. A white dress, trimmed with gros and red, is by no means an unpleasing spectacle, and it can be very well managed by wearing green ribbons all down the side of the skirt, and a bunch of red flowers in the corsage and in the headdress. It is fashionable with bonnets; for hair is prettier than the white rice-straw, with poppies or geraniums, and long grass streamers. Bonnets not intended for full dress can have crowns of spotted tulle or lace, which renders them very light. Black taffetas is constantly used in trimmings, and almost all ribands have black grounds with straw-colored designs. After all, novelties are very scarce, and it is difficult to avoid repetition. Shopkeepers call this the dead season, and there is nothing to report only in the way of trifles. If anything is creating a *furore* at the present moment it is a glove, patented by Sarmor, and called gants Italiens. They open at the back of the hand, and close with three engine-turned gilt buttons. They terminate at the wrist with an elastic of a different color, and they are sewn with silk the color of the elastic. They fit to perfection, and no well dressed lady thinks of being without them. There is likewise a fashion in boots. Heels are worn higher and higher, and they are even added to shoes. Of course leather, or *peau d'anglaise* as the French call it, is preferred this year above everything else. Brown, grey, and green taffetas are always distinguished, but unfortunately they are not durable.

Capt. Scholey, M. P.

The United States have been collaterally represented in the British Parliament, by the Barings (descended from the Bingham's of Philadelphia, where Lord Ashburton, the present head of the family, was born in 1799,) and by William Brown, of Liverpool, of the firm of Brown Brothers of New-York. Mr. Brown has resigned his seat for South Lancashire, but another gentleman, with American connections, was returned at the recent general election, for the borough of Dartmouth. He is well known in Philadelphia, where he married, and is thus described by Capt. Dod, in his *Parliamentary Companion*, just published:

"Scholey, Edward William Harrington: Son of the late Major Scholey, of the Royal Artillery. Born 1799; married, first, daughter of William Inglis, Esq., of Edinburgh; secondly, Jane Marie, daughter of Sir William Templer Poe, of Shute House, Devon; thirdly, daughter of Mr. Hall, of Philadelphia, United States. Educated at the Military College, Marlow. Served with the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsular War, and was severely wounded at Waterloo. Afterwards entered the Consular Service, and was employed in the suppression of the slave-trade with Spain and Holland; and in the view of extending the franchise to the industrial classes. First elected for Dartmouth in May, 1859."

If the date of his birth be here given correctly, Capt. Scholey must have fought in the Peninsular campaign at the age of fifteen, and have been at Waterloo at sixteen. In one part of Capt. Dod's *Companion* his second Christian name is given as "Washington," in another as "William."

Dartmouth is a Parliamentary borough in Devonshire with a population of 4,800. The registered electors (qualified by votes are only 264, consisting of householders paying fifty dollars yearly rent, and seven freemen.) Capt. Scholey was elected by a majority of seven over his opponent, Sir Thomas Herbert.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Frozen Well of Brandon, Vt.—At the last meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, the committee appointed to visit and examine the frozen well of Brandon, Vt., made their report. They say: "The frozen well is about 34½ feet deep, and has about 2½ feet water in it; its diameter is about 3 feet, and it is properly stoned up with rounded boulders of limestone, and has a curb around the top; a marble slab, with a circular hole 18 inches in diameter, covers the well, the windlass being protected by a roof made of a couple of boards nailed together. These coverings stand in the way of radiation of heat from the bottom of the well into space; hence the cold cannot arise from radiation of heat: this will be proved by covering the well closely with blankets. The geological character of the vicinity was shown by a diagram. The top of the hill where the gravel bed exists is 45 feet from the top of the well, and 90 feet from its bottom. The slope of the hill is 6 degrees, and toward the well, while the strata of sand and gravel, at the outcrop, appear to have a rather steeper dip in the same direction. The distance from the well to the gravel bed is 450 feet, and its direction is N. 80 degrees W. from the well. The lowest stratum exposed at the gravel bed on the side of the road is made up of rounded and water-worn stone, consisting chiefly of the blue and gray limestone of the country, but mixed with those of a dark granite, or sienite and quartz, which are drift boulders from a distance. Whether the phenomena of this well are to be explained by causes acting from a remote epoch, or to agencies now at work, the committee do not undertake to decide, until further facts have been obtained: they propose during the Summer to make further researches, and also to visit other localities where frozen wells are said to exist.

A Young Girl Kidnapped.—As the congregation in attendance upon divine service were leaving the Broadway Congregational Church at Chelsea last evening, a buggy containing two young men rushed up near the Garden House, and one of the men jumping out, seized a young girl about 16 years of age, and thrusting her into the carriage, drove off in the direction of Chelsea Bridge. The young captive screamed "Murder!" "Let me out!" which arrested the attention of the Police and citizens, who started in pursuit. Thinking that they were likely to be overtaken, the fellows changed their course and drove towards Malden. It was rumored that the girl belonged in North Chelsea or Malden, but of this there is no certainty. She was dressed in muslin, with a white basque and white bonnet. The affair created considerable excitement in the vicinity.—*Boston Journal*, 11th.

I have the unhappy privilege of being to make the most important revelations.

Louis Philippe and his party have always come for the crown of France when they did not have it, and when they had it they conspired to keep it from those who might keep it from them for a day. They have conspired against Louis Napoleon, against the Duke of Bordeaux, etc. The manner of proceeding has always been the same.

They insinuated themselves into the friendship and the confidence of Napoleon, that they might, under the mask of attachment, make him fall into those faithless snares, the controling thread of which set out from the Tuileries. At first it was the foolhardy attempt on Strasburg which gave him up bound hand and foot to Louis Philippe. They exact from Napoleon, in exchange for his liberty, a renunciation of all pretensions to the crown of France. Concerning this they could obtain nothing from him. Louis Philippe gives him his liberty and makes him embark for America. They seem to act generously towards Napoleon, but only with this end in view: that they hoped to make him promise, through the gratitude he felt, that he would never leave America. But Napoleon did not delay his return to France. By the same method employed for the attempt on Strasburg, they then get him to make that on Boulogne. He again became a prisoner of Louis Philippe, who again demands the same renunciation. Louis Napoleon refuses it, and is shut up in the prison at Ham. The same proceeding of conspiracy is used against the mother of the Duke of Bordeaux. They make her fall into a like trap, but into a trap comprising the perfections which the woman's character of the Duchess of Berry helps introduce into the conspiracy; for they must remember that this unfortunate Duchess, although a woman, is induced to go into *la Vendée* to make war and to conquer the throne for her son; but she is betrayed by a traitor, and France learns that this woman is going to be imprisoned in the castle of Blaye, and that there she is much more unhappy in becoming a mother than in being a prisoner. She is about to give birth to a child, of whom all France will inquire who is the father.

To give proof that the Orleans party was supreme in the Prince Louis Napoleon's affairs when he was nothing at all, is, in my opinion, to give proof that it governs in those of the Emperor also. But now the theatre is enlarged, the importance of the intrigue is immense. Now it is not only the Prince whom it is necessary to blind, it is all France. Also, see with what care they attribute everything to the Emperor's initiative; how everything is arranged, to create belief in his great accomplishments. They would almost believe that Napoleon does everything by himself.

My God! nothing would succeed if France knew that the party of Orleans directs everything by Napoleon, because this party is about to play Napoleon so bad a trick when the horn shall have sounded. It is not given any one to foresee the future; however, it seems to me that I see something in it. I see France in a great state of excitement. Napoleon is no more. The Council of the Regency declare it will not take it upon itself to proclaim the regency. They will do everything to put the Count of Paris in the place of the child of the Emperor. They then call France to unravel the question by ballot, and this is the way in which the question is offered. The child of the Emperor! That means a long regency and its misfortunes. The Republic; that is chaos! Henry V.; that is a man who has never been distinguished, and who will never have children! The Count of Paris; here is a man full of accomplishments! He has given proofs of his superior intelligence by his mathematical discoveries on the difficult problem of the calculation of the trajectory of projectiles.

There is my prediction and this prediction on my tongue is very simple, for I want to reveal before dying that it is I who have made the discoveries that they want to attribute to the Count of Paris. These discoveries are embodied in a memoir of my own. This memoir was taken away from the offices of the Minister of War, and for the one was substituted which is false. I want to reveal that in order to facilitate this intrigue they have had others poison me; I want to reveal that it is the Government of the Empire which uses all its immense resources of men and secret funds to manage in this way the business of the party of Orleans; an extraordinary thing, but which is explained perfectly by what I have said of treachery in high places.

To give material proofs of poisoning when the poisons are vegetable is an extremely difficult thing because these poisons escape chemical analysis. I consent then very willingly to be looked on as a visionary to-day on account of that. I only ask that they keep the recollection of my revelations, and if these turn out true I believe that they will acknowledge then that I was really poisoned.

G. MALLAT, Civil Engineer

The Gold Fever in Kansas—Extraordinary State of Affairs.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following letter:

Auraria, Sunday, June 5, 1859.

I scarcely know what to write about this community and country. Persons' ideas vary so much that one could scarcely form a correct notion of matters and things here, judging from correspondence. Men are perfectly wild and crazy. New diggings have undoubtedly been discovered on the other side of the Platte, about forty miles from here, called Gregory's Diggings; and everybody—emigrants and citizens—buzz around and rush off to the mines. We hear fabulous tales of rich claims paying a thousand dollars per day—sometimes less and sometimes more. One man sold his claim for $6,000, and bought another for $27,500. I can write you nothing, however, of all this, *that I know to be true*. No man believes another, but goes to see for himself. I am taking matters perfectly cool for the present. One of my partners has gone to the mountains, and will report in a few days if he finds a paying claim. I intend to go and see for myself, and then I can give you positive information. I see plenty of gold dust, and have no doubt but that there is plenty of gold in the mountains, but can't say that I know anything about it. I also see many men coming back from the mines and going home. They say others make money, but that they can't find it. My impression is that such men are too easily discouraged. There is one thing certain, however, the Cherry Creek mines were a humbug. Everything was a hoax up to the 25th of May. I washed out a pan of dirt at the head of Cherry Creek, and send you the proceeds. There is gold in it, but no one could make it pay. Gambling and whisky-drinking flourish here extensively. Tanglefoot whisky sells for 25 cents a drink, and would almost make a man shed his toe-nails. Bacon is 40 cents per pound, and will, I think, be much higher. Flour is $15 per hundred.

T.

Kansas—Letter from John Doy.

St. Joseph Patsou, Mo., Thursday, June 23, 1859.

Dear Friend: You will be surprised to receive a letter from a convicted felon. But so it is. This day a Missouri jury brought in a verdict, and on their oaths declare that I was in Missouri, myself or by an agent, and stole or abducted a man called Dick, of the value of $1,500. Now, my friend, you know me to be a man of truth, and I declare this moment, with my mind's eye fixed on an infinite God, that every word is false. I was never in Missouri but two days in my life—previous to being kidnapped and brought here—and that was when I came through St. Louis in July, 1854, to settle in Kansas; and never have I spoken myself, or as agent, to any person in Missouri, until I was kidnapped on the 25th of January last, and lodged in this prison. They have stolen my wagon and a load of provisions, &c. I have paid one Missouri Attorney $200, although the Legislature of my country appropriated $1,000 to defend me. Of this I have received nothing.

My land, which is half a mile from Lawrence, with all my improvements, is likely to be lost, as I have not preempted it. The contest about the claim has been decided in my favor since I was kidnapped. The land sales take place in July, and as I am confined in a felon's cell, and my personal presence in the land office is indispensable, the whole may be lost. After all this suffering, therefore, to provide for my children, this lovely home is likely to be taken from me. I am compelled to feel as a pent, but I leave my family in the hands of God and you and other friends in Rochester. The farm contains 160 acres, and if I could get a land warrant to preempt it, and give a mortgage to secure the lender, it could be saved.

The Supreme Court, to which my case is appealed, sits at Jefferson City in July. All the means I could raise have been paid for witnesses' fare, board, &c., on the two trials, I have suffered and sacrificed much for principle during the last five years, and it seems pretty hard to be rewarded with a felon's fate.

Yours, &c., JOHN DOY.

Works of Art for the Italian Cause.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Italian Committee acknowledge the receipt of the two following works of art, to be sold for the benefit of the Italian fund, to the donors of which the Committee tender public thanks:

First, from Ercania Lazzeli, a copy of his "Illustrations of the Gospels," being cartoons in outline, with illuminated text, designed and etched by Eugenio Lazzeli, Florence: 1848. For the beauty of the drawings, the exquisite illuminations, costly and elegant binding, and for general artistic excellence, the work is one of the most beautiful of its kind.

Second, from Francesco Hiezzo, formerly a distinguished pupil of the Academy of Fine Arts of Turin, now a resident of this City, an admirable portrait, painted in oil, of Victor Emanuel, King of Sardinia, whose personal bravery and gallant conduct, as the first soldier and champion of the war for Italian independence, render him one of the most conspicuous and interesting personages of the present day. The merit of the picture, as a work of art, and its accuracy as a likeness, commend it to the attention of the friends of Italy.

The portrait can be seen at Williams & Stevens, Broadway, who will kindly attend to the sale of it.

(For the Committee.)

V. BOTTA, President.

New York, Tuesday, July 12, 1859.

Arrest of Alleged Lottery Dealers.—Mr. James Jackson, of No. 149 Varick-street, on Sunday instigated the arrest of Augustus Hayward and Ephraim Simmons, of No. 616 Broadway, and Robert Bonsell and Eli Snow, of No. 481 Canal-street, for the alleged crime of infringing the law which forbids the sale of lottery-tickets. The accused were held to bail by Alderman Smith, who is administering Justice for the present at the Lower Police Court.

[illegible] on the occasion of laying the corner-[illegible] the new Synagogue of Shearith Israel, on [illegible], and which was crowded out of our report:

It affords me extreme gratification to find myself surrounded on the present occasion by so many worthy and respected members of the Hebrew community. I rejoice to see before me the ministers and members of other synagogues, and, looking upon their presence as another blessing evidence of their good feeling towards us, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, though worshiping in different synagogues, we may never cease to look upon each other with that affection which it behooves us as members of Israel's brotherhood. But more especially do I congratulate you, my friends, on having been privileged to take this preliminary step in an undertaking which will at once secure the permanence of our society, and preserve to the Israelites of this country an institution to which they look up as the patriarch of American synagogues. More than two hundred years have elapsed since your forefathers, the founders of our congregation, first set foot on this island. They came from Brazil, where they had formed part of that prosperous Hebrew colony which had sought refuge on this continent from the religious persecution at home, but having again been driven from this new settlement by the victorious Portuguese, some emigrated to the West Indies, while others came to this place, which had then been recently purchased from the Dutch. Here they hoped at last to find that repose which they had so long, but in vain, sought elsewhere. And knowing that the privilege of domicil had not been withheld from their brethren in the mother country, they had good reason for believing that the same would not be denied them in this colony. In this expectation they were not altogether disappointed. The rights of citizenship were, after some energetic efforts granted them, but on two conditions. First, that they should support their own poor, a stipulation which, I need not tell you, never has been, and I feel confident never will be, looked upon by the descendants of Israel as an unwelcome obligation. Indeed, prosperous and free as we are, we are not ashamed to remember how our former misfortunes frequently compelled us to solicit that sympathy which we are now so well able to bestow. We have been too long among the sufferers of mankind not to have learned to sympathize with poverty, distress and woe, in every shape and under every circumstance. To our forefathers, then, who had been driven from continent to continent, and from isle to isle, this duty could not have appeared a very objectionable one, and would have been no doubt spontaneously and cheerfully performed, if there had even been no law to enforce it. The other condition was that they should build no synagogues, but worship in their own houses, for which purpose they were to build them close to each other. This condition, which savored more of the bigotry of that age, would indeed have been an insuperable difficulty to our forefathers if the object of their worship had been gods of brick and mortar; but as their adoration was addressed to that Spirit whose omnipresence renders Him as accessible in the humblest retreats as in the most gorgeous edifice, they could confidently seek Him either in the privacy of their homes or in that most magnificent of all temples which has Heaven for its dome and God for its architect. Wallst, however, this condition could not have been a serious vexation to our fathers; it nevertheless fairly illustrates those strange hallucinations which at one time prevailed in regard to our people. Those rulers had been told that the doctrine of universal salvation which our religion teaches rendered us indifferent to a systematic interference with the religious belief of others, and that, according to our tenets, the Righteous Judge of all the earth will reward or punish man according to his actions, for these every one can control; but not according to his opinions or belief, which are beyond his control. To prohibit, then, the erection of synagogues out of fear that these may endanger the established religion of the country, was nothing less than ascribing to those innocent walls of wood and stone such marvelous powers of conversion as even the most superstitious of our brethren could never have credited. It is refreshing to turn from those antiquated follies of past ages to the now enlightened views of the present day, when it begins to be understood that the great objects of religion cannot be attained by legal enactments or sectarian persecution; that the durability of a creed must be looked for in the conscientious convictions of its professors, and not in the forcible suppression of other religious societies. This very place on which we are about to erect a synagogue is not far distant from churches and chapels representing every variety of religious belief, and if their members have as little fear of being converted by us as we have of them, it will show that the alarm of the primitive Dutch Governor has at last been superseded by a more rational confidence in their powers of resistance. The first synagogue in this City was erected 130 years ago, since which time the congregation "Shearith Israel" have met for public worship in two successive synagogues. The only interruption was during the occupation of this island by the British; then your fathers, who were enthusiastically devoted to the national cause, left this City and went to Philadelphia, when this minister opened the first synagogue; a fact which I feel great pleasure in recording, as that congregation is still in existence, and has recently been compelled to build a new and more capacious edifice. The time has also arrived when the removal of our synagogue has become not only desirable but an indispensable necessity—for reasons which it would be superfluous to enumerate, as they are known to all. In fact, nothing but the most deep-seated reluctance to the removal of a place of worship could have so long deferred this undertaking. I state this not with the object of censuring this feeling, for I am ready to confess that I fully share in it, not, however, on superstitious grounds, but because, in our sight, the halo of religious glory illumines the spot which has witnessed our most solemn emotions. As the place where both in joy and sorrow we came to seek the presence of our Maker, it has become to us a book of remembrance, in which are recorded the reminiscences of past scenes and past life. It has witnessed the aspirations and romantic hopes of youth, together with the solemn meditations of old age. There the wedded couple have offered their sacrifices of thanksgiving, and mourners given vent to their grief. Orphans could there gaze on the place where their departed parents had performed their devotions, and as they bow down to occupy it that much-revered countenance rises before their mind's eye with love, authority and awakening of conscience. To others it recalls the beloved figure of friend or relative, whose voice, once heard amid the chaunting multitude, is now hushed forever on earth, and is singing purer hymns in the realms of Eternity. Week after week and year after year that familiar shrine has reminded us of these emotions and meditations; but especially on those holy days, with which Scripture connects the most awful considerations, these reminiscences awakened more glorious symphonies within our soul than all the artificial stimulants of musical instruments could possibly elicit. Yet all these mementoes are to be effaced. A few months more and the centre of our religious associations will be a heap of ruins. For it is replaced by an edifice more artistic in construction, more perfect in decorations, but to which our memory is not bound by the charm of grateful and solemn recollections. From this point of view, the removal of our synagogue must appear an irreparable loss, and yet there are considerations of a more comprehensive character that counterbalance it and reconcile us to it. It happens not unfrequently that the individual associations which are connected with a place of worship so completely absorb our attention and sympathy, that we become unmindful of the primitive object for which that place was consecrated. The mission of Israel, the past and future of our race are not rarely lost sight of when so much of personal tradition has been allowed to accumulate. This fact always struck me most forcibly when I visited some ancient synagogue in the Old World. On entering it, I seemed as if I were stepping from this century into some early period of the Middle Ages. Everything had a history of its own. There some ancient Rabbi had expounded the Law to his flock, there was the seat occupied by some illustrious martyr. I discovered that those visible witnesses of former misfortune, or honor, had such an undue preponderance over the minds of the congregation as to encroach on that affection with which the primitive and most essential historical reminiscences of Israel were to be remembered. It appeared as if the worshippers lived, acted and thought in the spirit of the Middle Ages, instead of cultivating that more enlightened and comprehensive sentiment which our religion inculcates. The destruction, then, of these local traditions compels us to fall back on first principles, and to think of the more enlarged sphere in which our religious activity should manifest itself, not merely as individuals, but as members of the Hebrew race, as witnesses of the Divine revelation.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Aldermen.

WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—REPORT OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

In the Board of Aldermen a Message was received from the Mayor announcing the decision in the West Washington Market case. He says: "The result of this proceeding is of great importance to the Corporation, for while it establishes its rights, it at the same time turns into its treasury a considerable portion of its revenues from the pockets of private individuals into which it has been sought unjustly to divert them."

The semi-annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department was received. On July 1 there had been expended on account of repairs and improvements to aqueduct, $5,766 26. Under the head of Croton Water Works extension, $105,566 64 have been expended. On account of Water Pipes and Laying, $26,167 41; Sewers, $11,145 15; Wells and Pumps, $989 74; Street Expense and Paving, $26,071 56; Statistical Tables, $777 60; Salaries, $13,609; Cash paid the Chamberlain, $235,781 85; balance on account statistical tables, $308 61. Total, $442,041 80.

Under different heads, by requisition on Comptroller, there are credited $300,951 24. By cash received on water rents, $913,607 50; penalties, $3,323 26; service connections, $12,124; on vault permits, $5,607 00; total, $235,781 85. Cash in bank on account of statistical tables, $308 61. Total, $442,041 80. The report was ordered to be printed.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Comptroller to advertise the lease of a ferry from Grand-street to South Seventh-street, Brooklyn, E. D., was received, and laid over. The Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

SALT WATER BATHS—DRINKING FOUNTAINS—NEW FERRY—CROTON AQUEDUCT GATE-HOUSES.

The Board met at the usual hour on Monday afternoon.

Councilman Van Tine offered a resolution directing that the Fire Engine house to be erected in the Park should have three instead of two stories; the third story to be appropriated to the use of the City Inspector. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

A resolution was adopted allowing the Governors of the Almshouse to take from the ground on the [illegible] now occupied by the [illegible] and Court House in Kenny-street, an alleyway of ten feet for a carriage way for the stage which conveys the prisoners from said Prison to the Halls of Justice.

Councilman McCormick offered a resolution directing that a special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing public floating baths around the water front of the City, where the poorer portion of the citizens may enjoy the luxury of salt water baths at a charge of from one to three cents. The resolution was adopted.

William Hood of London, trans mitted "to the Town Councilmen of New-York," plans of drinking fountains at prices ranging from £12 to £50. Referred.

Councilman Van Tine offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Comptroller to advertise and sell at public auction, a lease of a ferry from the present ferry slip north of and immediately adjoining the present slip at the foot of Grand street, New-York, to the foot of South Seventh-street in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., for the period of ten years, from the 1st day of May next, and that the parties purchasing such lease shall procure at their own risk and expense three ships: Until such ferry is put in operation the Brooklyn Ferry Company shall be authorized to run ferry boats for the accommodation of the public, and to charge rates of ferriage not exceeding those which have heretofore been charged on said ferry by the Williamsburgh Ferry Company.

A large number of papers were received from the Board of Aldermen and referred to the appropriate Committees. The report of the Committee on Finance, recommending the adoption of the ordinance providing for a further issue of the stock of Central Park Improvement Fund, was received and laid over.

The report of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen on the Fire Department, confirming the communication from the Chief Engineer in relation to the election of Assistant Engineers, was concurred in.

Councilman Lawrence offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Commissioners of the Central Park have expended the recent appropriation of $300,000 much sooner than was anticipated; and

Whereas, They now ask for a further sum of $400,000, making the entire amount awarded under the law of 1857, and as no action on the report of the Commissioners has ever been taken by the Common Council; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to examine the printed reports already read, and the present progress of the Central Park Improvement, and report to this Board immediately.

Councilmen Ladenburg, Ferrar and Bickford were appointed a Committee.

Mr. Busteed, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, sent in a communication expressing the opinion that Fairchild & Walker are entitled to the contract for the construction of gate houses for the New Reservoir. It was sent to the Board of Aldermen.

The Corporation Attorney reported that he had collected fines, during June, amounting to $358 69.

The Street Commissioner was directed to have the building used as a market removed from the Harlem Park, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street and Third-avenue.

The City Inspector sent in a communication making statements explanatory of diagrams exhibiting the locality of sunken lots which are covered with stagnant water and refuse matter of all kinds. Referred to Committee on Public Health.

The Board then adjourned until Thursday, P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Recent Decision in the Court of Appeals—Liability of Indorsers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

James Moore vs. *John A. Cross*.—This case was among those decided by the Court of Appeals at their last session. It involves a legal question of great importance, and we give the opinion in full.

The facts were as follows:

One McGervey, a retailer in coal, applied to the respondent Moore to buy coal of him. Moore offered to sell him for paper, to be indorsed by Cross, the appellant. McGervey thereupon applied to Cross, with whom he had dealings, informing him of the offer. To enable McGervey to buy the coal, Cross thereupon drew up, in his own handwriting, two promissory notes, amounting, in gross, to $800, to James Moore or order, and McGervey signed them as maker. Cross then indorsed them in blank, and handed them to McGervey to be delivered to Moore for coal. They were so delivered and the coal was received by McGervey, and all parties understood that it was sold on the strength of Cross' indorsement, not on the paper itself, from merely looking at it without reference to these extrinsic facts, Cross appeared to be second indorser and Moore first indorser.

After delivery of the coal and receipt of the notes, Moore got them discounted. At maturity they were protested in the usual way, and notice of protest served on Cross. Moore, as plaintiff, commenced a suit on them against McGervey as maker, and Cross as indorser.

Cross defended on the ground that he was an indorser posterior, in legal effect, to the payee Moore, and could not be made liable to the payee, and that parole evidence was inadmissable to show the foregoing facts as to the origin and consideration of the notes. The General Term of the Supreme Court, however, held Moore entitled to recover against Cross, the indorser. From that judgment the indorser appealed to the Court of Appeals. So that the precise question involved was, whether a payee could sue a blank indorser, who had indorsed to give the maker a credit with the payee, and whether parol evidence was admissable to show the relation of the parties to each other, thus contradicting the apparent legal effect of the indorsements.

Johnson, C. J.—This action is upon a promissory note, made by one McGervey, payable to the order of James Moore, and indorsed in blank by John A. Cross. James Moore and John McNamee. The plaintiff is the James Moore to whose order the note is payable. It was proved that, upon a negotiation for a sale of coal by Moore to McGervey, Moore agreed to sell him the coal for his note, indorsed by Cross, and that for this purpose Cross indorsed the note. The sale accordingly took place, and the coal and the note indorsed by Cross were respectively delivered. The note was discounted for Moore at the Atlantic Bank, and being unpaid at maturity was duly demanded, and notice duly given to Cross. It was subsequently taken up at the Bank by Moore, the plaintiff. The question is, whether, on this state of facts, Moore can recover in this action against Cross.

It is quite conceivable that, in the ordinary course of business, a promissory note may, before it falls due, come to the hands of a person who already appears upon it as payee or indorser. In such a case he cannot maintain an action against any of the parties whose indorsements are subsequent to the first appearance of his name. The legal reason is that each of those persons, on paying to him the note, would have an immediate right to demand payment of him on his earlier indorsement. The law, to avoid this circuity, denies an action to a party thus situated. If the note had passed through his hands without indorsement, or if it had been indorsed without recourse by him, the reason would not exist; and there could be no objection founded on his prior holding or indorsement to the maintenance of an action by him against the parties liable on the note. Again, if a note be made and indorsed for the accommodation of A, who indorses it to another person and afterward, in the course of trade, again becomes the holder, he could maintain no action against the maker and indorser for his accommodation, notwithstanding their apparent liability to him on the face of the paper. The fact of the accommodation making and indorsing might be proved to defeat the action, and it would establish that the agreement of the parties, contrary to the legal inference from the face of the paper, did not impose a liability on the maker and indorser to pay the money. This, in principle, is very like what the plaintiff seeks to maintain in this case. Having brought his action as holder, and producing the paper indorsed in blank, he has *prima facie* made out a title as such; and to rebut the inference which arises on the face of the paper, that a recovery by him against Cross would only lead to a new recovery by Cross again t him, he shows that the defence of circuity is not available against him, inasmuch as Cross could have, by the original agreement of the parties, no recovery against him. The case is, as to its legal merits, the same as if Cross had taken up the paper from the Bank and brought an action against Moore as payee, and in such a case no one could doubt the competency of the proof of the facts now in proof, or their conclusiveness to defeat Cross' action. (Labron vs. Woram, I Hill, 91.) Between parties thus standing in immediate privity with each other, an action could no more have been maintained by Cross against Moore than it could had Moore been strictly an accommodation indorser for Cross. When this note was originally in Moore's hands, the blank indorsement of Cross could have been rendered entirely conformable to the real agreement and object of the parties by Moore's making his own indorsement without recourse in terms. Upon such an indorsement the paper would no longer have afforded *prima facie* answer to Moore's action against Cross; nor could Cross have maintained that such an indorsement was unwarranted, as it would have exactly carried out the intention of the parties. Between these parties I can see no reason why the indorsement might not thus have been made at the trial, or why it may not now, being a mere matter of form and the right to make it being proved, be treated as made.

Some confusion has been thrown around this subject from what has been finally settled to have been an error, treating such an indorsement as a guaranty and charging the indorser as a maker or guarantor. This doctrine was advanced in Herrick vs. Carman, (12 John., 160,) and was adjudged in Nelson vs. Dubois, (13 John. 176,) and Campbell vs. Butler, (14 John, 249;) it was attacked in Dean vs. Hall, (17 Wend. 214,) and in Seabury vs. Hungerford, (3 Hill, 80,) and was finally overthrown in Hall vs. Newcomb, (3 Hill, 233,) and the same case in error, (7 Hill, 416.) The Chancellor, in his opinion in the latter case, says: If the object of the second indorser was to enable the drawer to obtain money from the payee of the note, upon the credit of the accommodation indorser, he may indorse it without recourse; and by such indorsement, may either make it payable to the second indorser or to the bearer, and such original payee may then, as legal holder and owner of the note, recover thereon against such second indorser, upon a declaration stating such second indorsement by him and subsequent indorsement of the note to him by the second indorser. He proceeds to say that the party might proceed on the common counts, giving a copy of the note and indorsement; but that he must, in either case, show demand and notice to charge indorser. In Spies vs. Gilmore (1 Comst., 321) the doctrine came before this Court under slightly different circumstances. Want of demand and notice were held to be excused upon the circumstances of the case, in the Superior Court. In this Court it was discussed and decided on the question of the sufficiency of the excuse; and not an intimation is to be found throwing any doubt upon the position that, had those defects not existed, the plaintiff might have recovered. The later cases of Brown vs. Curtis, (2 Comst., 225,) Hall vs. Farmer, (*id.*, 553,) and Durham vs. Manrow, (*id.*, 533,) being upon written guaranties, and not upon indorsements, are not applicable to this case.

The cases of Herrick vs. Carman (10 John., 224, and 12 John., 159) and Tilman vs. Wheler (17 John., 326) are entirely in harmony with this view. In neither of these was it made to appear that the second indorser put his name on the paper at the time of the maker's execution with the payee. On that ground each of them was decided, while the whole scope of the opinions shows that, with that proof, the Court would have sustained a recovery. The case of Waterhouse vs. Sinclair (16 How. Pr., 481) sustains the general position of the plaintiff, as do the opinions of Mr. Justice S. R. Strong and Mr. Justice Emott, though the decision of the former was overruled, upon the ground that there should have been an actual indorsement without recourse. It seems to me that, under the present system, if a plaintiff sue to indorser, appear and it may be done even at the trial—that substantial justice is promoted by regarding it as done, and looking upon its actual doing as the mere matter of form.

The recovery was founded on correct legal principles. The fact that an indorsement without recourse, would present exactly such a case as might frequently happen in the transaction of business, and, if so happening, would strike no one as violating the ordinary theory of promissory notes, shows that the real rights of these parties are capable of being enforced without violence to any rule of law under the contract they have actually made.

Judgment affirmed without costs.

D. McMahon for respondent.

S. N. Clarkson for appellant.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Justices Roosevelt, Clerke and Barnard.

The People and Taylor and Brennan vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York*.—This case came up in a somewhat unusual manner before the General Term.

Davies, J., said that the Court desired to state that in June last a communication was addressed to the Justices sitting at the General Term, requesting that the appeal in the cause might be decided.

That communication, he continued, will be filed with the Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK: THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* arrived at Halifax yesterday forenoon, bringing European advices to the 2d instant, three days later, but owing to some trouble with the telegraph line east of Sackville, N. B., we have but a very brief summary this morning. The *Canada* was intercepted at Cape Race on Sunday, but the news could not be forwarded. There had been no more fighting on the Mincio, and the Allies continued their movement across that river without molestation. Peschiera had been completely invested by the Sardinians, from the Lago di Garda to the Mincio. From Great Britain we learn that the new Ministry had pronounced in favor of a strict neutrality in the pending struggle. In the Liverpool Cotton market, prices had slightly declined on the lower qualities. The Breadstuffs market was drooping, all descriptions being lower, and Provisions were dull. Consols, for account, closed on Friday, the 1st inst., at 93¾.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Star of the West*, arrived here last evening, having left Aspinwall on the 3d inst. We are thus placed in possession of later and interesting intelligence from the Isthmus and from the southern and northern shores of the Pacific.

Affairs in New Granada wear a tranquil aspect, the insurrection in Santander having at last been effectually quelled. There is said to be a majority opposed to the new electoral law in the chambers. The act authorizing surveys, with a view to the canalization of the Isthmus of Darien, had been approved by the President. A deplorable homicide recently occurred on the Panama Railroad, the victim being Capt. J. A. Otis, of Bath, Maine. The murderer was subsequently sentenced to the chain-gang for ten years. At Aspinwall, a serious riot had occurred, arising out of difficulties among some Jamaica negroes, one of whom published a scurrilous sheet reflecting on others. The press and types were flung into the bay, and in the *meêlée*, one person was killed and five wounded.

Our intelligence from the South Pacific coast is but two days later. The revolution in Chili was finally subdued, but in Peru one of formidable proportions had broken out against the Government of Gen. CASTILLA. Nothing effective had been accomplished toward its repression. The late outbreak in Ecuador, which had been reported as extinguished, is again active, with what probable event it is impossible to conjecture. The blockade of Guayaquil is persevered in.

The *Star of the West* brings the California mails and treasure of June 20. The news from the Pacific is but three days later than advices received via Tehuantepec and the Overland Mail. Political movements in California were becoming animated. The anti-Lecompton Democratic State Convention was held at Sacramento on the 15th of June; J. W. MCCORKLE presiding. The Convention adopted resolutions censuring the Administration; in favor of the Pacific Railroad, and in support of popular sovereignty. A great excitement had been occasioned in San Francisco by the murder of the notorious MARTIN GALLAGHER, who was exiled by the Vigilance Committee, and who afterwards obtained a judgment against the captain of the bark *Yankee* for having conveyed him to the Sandwich Islands. GALLAGHER was killed on the 14th June, by one ROCHE, with whom he had a quarrel. Capt. PENBLETON, of the *Sarah Park*, indicted for cruelty to his sailors, had been convicted.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands to May 28 are received. The volcanic eruption still continued.

The latest news from Fraser's River is to June 11. The intelligence is unimportant, the general depression noted by former arrivals still continuing. The number of miners remaining in the gold region was not more than one thousand, and was daily decreasing. The inauguration of Queensborough as a port of entry had begun to have a disastrous effect upon Victoria, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of trade.

The Kansas Constitutional Convention, which met at Wyandot on the 5th June, showed a strong Republican majority. The attempt to introduce two Leavenworth delegates from the new county of Wyandot, was urged with considerable pertinacity by the Leavenworth delegation, but proved unsuccessful up to the second day of the Convention. The appointment of fifteen committees, to consider the subjects before the Convention was ordered. Gov. MEDARY was in attendance at the Convention, but took no active part in the proceedings.

We have news from Utah to June 17. The letter of our Salt Lake City correspondent notices the remarkable fact that the institution of polygamy is becoming unpopular among the Mormons since the cessation of the recent large emigrations from the States; and that BRIGHAM YOUNG is beset with applications for bills of divorce. In consequence of this state of affairs, the "Prophet" has issued orders to suspend the ceremony of "sealing."

By the *Arago* we learn that the North German Lloyds steamship *Weser*, which was advertised to sail from Southampton on the 30th ult., did not leave on the appointed day, the fitting in of a new propeller having occupied more time than was originally calculated upon. Messrs. CROSKEY & Co., the company's agents at Southampton, write that she would positively leave on Sunday, the 3d inst.

Advices from Key West to June 29, mention the arrival there of the revenue cutter *Appleton*, having as prisoners three of the crew of the schooner *Enterprise*, of New-Orleans, charged with having murdered the captain, robbed the vessel, and then run her ashore near Hillsboro Inlet, Florida. The *Enterprise* was found from Havana to Carthagena with specie, to obtain a cargo of Indians (?) for the planters in Cuba.

The Vermont Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State officers, met at Brattleboro' yesterday. The present incumbents were renominated, as follows: HILLARD HALL, of Rockingham, for Governor; HARRISON MARSH, of Chelsea, for Lieutenant-Governor; and HORACE E. BAKER, of Montpelier, for Treasurer.

The Mayor of Richmond having telegraphed to the Mayor of Washington that a duel was expected to take place in the neighborhood of the latter city, between O. JENNINGS WISE and P. HAYNES, measures were taken yesterday for their arrest, but nothing had been seen of the parties up to last night.

The close of the scholastic year at St. John's College, Fordham, was celebrated yesterday in presence of a large and interested audience, which included Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop LOUGHLIN, of Brooklyn, Dr. GESSNER A. BROWNSON, and many distinguished Catholics of this and the neighboring cities. The address to the graduates was [illegible]

[illegible] adjourned to Thursday next, when probably [illegible] consideration of the legality of the appointment of the Tax Commissioners will be had.

The Fish-Preserving Statesmen of Massachusetts [illegible] number of specimens. [illegible]

The Washington Water controversy was at length settled in the Supreme Court General Term yesterday. The Court made an order reversing in all respects the order of the Special Term appealed from, (the order granting an injunction and the appointment of a receiver), and further directed this order to be entered as of November Term.

It has long been a vexed question of law, whether a party who indorses a promissory note to give the maker credit with the payee, can be held liable as indorser at suit of the latter. A recent decision of the Court of Appeals holding the indorser liable in such case will be found in another column.

Yesterday's sales of Cotton comprised 1,200 bales at unchanged prices. Flour was plenty, depressed and cheaper. Wheat was quiet. Corn was less sought after and was less valuable. Provisions were in very limited demand, and prices favored buyers. Coffee was in better request. The sales included 3,800 bags Rio, and 2,300 bags St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms. Sugars were active and firm. Sales 2,534 hhds., 40 bbls. and 103 boxes. Naval Stores were more freely dealt in. Included in the day's transactions were 12,000 bbls. Crude Turpentine, deliverable in August, September and October, at the rate of 4,000 bbls. each month, at $3 03½ @ 3 09 lbs.; 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 46c. to arrive, and 45½c.@46c. here, @ gallon; 50 bbls. Newberne Tar, at $2 34 @ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. Common Rosin, at $1 77½; 200 bbls. No. 2 do., at $1 80 @ 210 lbs.; and 1,300 bbls. No. 1. and Pale do., at $1 90 @ $2 25 @ 280 lbs. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

The Passage of the Mincio.

The meagre telegraphic news which we this morning publish of the news by the *Canada*, at *Halifax*, simply *confirm* the reported passage of the Mincio by the French army, with the contemporaneous investment of Peschiera by the Sardinian forces under VICTOR EMANUEL. These events were but the immediate natural consequence of the magnificent victory of the Allies at Solferino, and they afford no very extensive basis for speculations upon the further progress of the campaign. The arrangements *which we have now successfully completed for* securing the earliest direct intelligence from the seat of war will enable us, however, to put our readers in the most favorable position for following the course of events as it shall probably develope itself; and it may not be out of place for us now to point out some of the impending probabilities of the situation.

The head-quarters of the French Emperor were advanced immediately after the passage of the river to Valeggio, on the right bank of the Mincio, about six miles south of Peschiera, and not much more than six miles west of Villa Franca, the head-quarters of FRANCIS JOSEPH after his defeat. From Valeggio a branch road runs northward along the bank of the stream, and reaches the main line of railway between Peschiera and Verona, about a mile east of Peschiera. Another road from Valeggio touches the same line of railway about three miles further eastward, at Castelnuovo. The high road from Valeggio runs southward by Roverbella to Mantua, and several lesser roads open in the same direction converging upon the Goito road at Marmirolo, about four miles north of Mantua. These details will enable the reader to see that the French main body, resting on the river at Valeggio, and occupying the heights which command its left bank as well, was really on the 1st of July in a position either to support any demonstration that might be made against Mantua to the south or Peschiera to the north, or to offer battle to the enemy in the field under the walls of Verona, or along the line of the Adige.

The investment of Peschiera by the Sardinians was virtually effected when the Austrians were driven from the heights of San Martino and Pozzolengo, which threaten that fortification from the west, and which were held on the day of Solferino by two Austrian *corps d'armée*. The Allies were masters of the whole line between Peschiera and Brescia, and, by holding Desenzano, practically commanded the Lago di Garda. If, as was reported to be the case, the *corps* of GARIBALDI has also possessed themselves of Salo, higher up on the west bank of the lake, and had passed over to attack and capture Lazise, on the eastern shore, within a few hours march of the North Adige, and about five miles north of Peschiera, the fall of the fortress must be looked for at an early day.

The rapidity with which the allied forces could urge on the result would depend, of course, very materially upon the efficiency of their siege trains; and in this connection it is important to observe that both of our correspondents note the passage through Milan on June 21 of very heavy batteries of the largest sized guns. The dispatch from Genoa to Milan, before the middle of the month, of gun-boats taken to pieces for land-transportation but accompanied by all the necessary crews and officers for operating upon the lake, has also been established. And as the French Emperor has shown throughout this whole campaign an almost marvelous precision in respect to the means and material necessary for making his way, there is no reason to doubt that the splendid army which has proved so signally its prowess in the shock of battalions on the field, is also furnished with all that modern science has devised of effective machinery for the siege and the investment. The entrenchments of Peschiera once forced, and the strong *corps* there stationed compelled to surrender, the further movements of the allied army must be modified by the nature of the Emperor's combinations to the Eastward and the South. If it were true that the Prince NAPOLEON was moving immediately upon Mantua with his corps of forty thousand men, strengthened by the volunteers who had flocked to his standard throughout Central Italy, it would be reasonable to expect an immediate trial upon Mantua of those formidable and revolutionary engines of attack which France is reported to carry into this great war. If, on the other hand, the French fleet and army in the Adriatic are to effect a landing at Porto Tagliamento, about twenty-five miles above Venice, and move from Porto Gruaro on the railway at Treviso, thus cutting off Verona from the east, and descending upon Venice on the side of the land, Verona would appear to be the destined point of the first great attack.

The varied lines of defence and attack that exist in the Venetian States into which, by his passage of the Mincio, NAPOLEON III. has now carried the war, afford a wide field for surmise and conjecture, in the presence of a commander who has shown that he shrinks from no conceptions, however unlooked-for, hazardous and brilliant. As the correspondent of the London *Times* in the allied camp (of whom we may mention, by the way, that he is not Mr. RUSSELL, of Crimean fame, at all, but a French officer of rank and ability,) has already informed us, the plans of the Emperor for the reduction of the famous quadrangle have been long maturing, and they will prove to be alike novel and stupendous.

WHO IS THE OWNER?—Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, has confirmed the title of the City to the water-front of the old Washington Market, and an order will be entered annulling the order of Aug. 2, 1858, which granted an injunction and appointed a re-

and reinstating the City as a codefendant in the action, so also allowing the City, as the main party, to defend; and finally issuing an injunction to restrain the occupants of the premises from paying rents to the plaintiffs or receiver, and to restrain the plaintiffs and receiver, on the other hand, from collecting rents. This action of Judge ROOSEVELT throws JAMES B. TAYLOR and OWEN W. BRENNAN upon their backs again, and opens a new pitched battle between the State and the City for the possession of the famous West Washington Market property. The late Legislature ma e several feeble demonstrations towards asserting the right of the State to this valuable domain. But it was well recognized that the reckless bargain made by the Commissioners of the Land Office with TAYLOR and his friends had deprived the State of the sympathy of the people in its claim. It is satisfactory, however, to see the City reinstated in its right as a defendant in this important suit, and equally so to learn that the State will be obliged to assume a definite attitude in the matter. The sooner these old scores are settled the better for all parties.

Extensive "Drumming."

The system of "drumming" up customers, which was once in vogue among our jobbing merchants, has been abandoned by all respectable houses for several years. Even customers from the far West cannot fail to discover that, on sound commercial principles, no house could afford to treat its customers to champagne and game suppers, unless the extra cost was put upon the price of the goods. This system of polite Peter-Funking, therefore, gradually fell into disrepute, and the "drummer" has ceased to be one of our commercial institutions. Boston, however, has just adopted the principle of throwing a sprat to catch a mackerel, and gone into the "drumming" business in a characteristically solemn and systematic style.

The solid men of the New-England metropolis have long been agitating the subject, and have been endeavoring to entice customers from New-York and Philadelphia. They first attempted to deprive us of the trade which naturally centered here, by a fearful onslaught upon the "branch houses" which the New-England manufacturers had found it necessary to establish here, just as the great manufacturing establishments of England, France, Scotland, Switzerland and Germany have done. But the branches could not be easily broken up, and so Boston proposes to lay her axe to the root. A series of trade-sales have been projected in Boston, the first of which commences to-day. It was proposed to defray the expenses of every stranger who wished to attend these sales, and some of the Massachusetts railroads, it has been stated, agreed to furnish free passes to all unsophisticated purchasers who could be induced to visit Boston. We do not know to what extent this proposition has been adopted, but the programme of the trade-sale which is to be inaugurated to-day would be startling to ADAM SMITH, if that philosopher were now alive to read it. Among the temptations offered to strangers, it is announced that

"The City Government will go down the harbor on Saturday in a steamer with their invited guests. A 'Stranger's Card' has been prepared which will serve as a pass to all the public institutions. The Mayor will open his house to the strangers attending sale one evening during the week. The rooms of the Society of Natural History will be open every day from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M."

This is most enticing and irresistible, and we can imagine strangers flocking into Boston streets to attend the Trade Sale, as though they were following the red and yellow enchanter of "Hammelin-town," with his bewitching pipe pouring its melodies into their charmed ears. This splendid entertainment commences this morning, at 9 o'clock, by a sale of boots and shoes, after which strangers will, of course, flock to the rooms of the Society of Natural History and revel among the bugs and birds; then comes on a sale of glass ware, to be followed, we presume, by a jollification at the house of the Mayor, where there will be cauldrons of turtle soup and gallons of iced punch. The "old cradle," honored Faneuil Hall, is to be consecrated by a sale of dry goods on Thursday, after which will come an excursion with the City Government, then a sale of carriages and a visit to Alderman KIMBALL'S Museum, to be followed by more dry goods, and another visit of inspection to the "big bugs" in the rooms of the Society of Natural History.

It is by no means an invention of the Bostonians, this method of obtaining customers, but they seem to pride themselves on it as though it were something entirely new. The Chinese, and other semi-barbarous peoples, have been in the habit of doing the same sort of thing for a good many years, and even in our own City it is still practiced extensively by Peter Funks, crimps and other classes who find it extremely difficult to obtain customers. The Bostonians, however, are justly entitled to the credit of giving the system an unprecedented extension.

It is quite possible that some of the strangers who have "cards" presented to them may reason as Young Marlow and his friend did in Old Hardcastle's parlor, that where there was such fine furniture in an inn, they would be sure of finding a compensation for it in the bill. As the solid men of Boston have not established a reputation for giving something for nothing, the strangers who attend the trade sales will be likely to entertain a suspicion that they will have to bear the cost of the Mayor's punch, and of their excursion with the City Government, whether the items are found in their invoice of boots and calicoes or not.

Boston Thunders.

That vigorous little electrical battery, the City of Boston, has just been administering another of its celebrated shocks to the system of the universe. The law of earthquakes is still under scientific consideration, and the phenomena of volcanic eruptions have not yet been reduced to rule, and it is not, therefore, very surprising, we suppose, that no Merriam has yet arisen capable of predicting the periodic tempests of that famous old Revolutionary teapot, the Massachusetts Bay. But such a prophet must sooner or later be looked for, for "attractions," we are taught by the French social philosopher, "are proportional to doctrines," and so, *vice versa*. The peace and quiet of mankind must not be forever exposed to the sudden emphasis of the Boston mind. One gleam of light, however, we are bound to say, falls upon us already. The Fourth of July seems to be a date at which we may count upon the beginning of a "heated term" in the Puritan city, with its consequent explosions. On the Fourth of July, Boston usually eats its dinners in public after listening to an oration on the great theme of Liberty, and to a solemn reading of the Declaration of Independence. This has become a rooted custom in the land, for the Bostonians dote upon

[illegible] manifestations of the torpedo-power [illegible] slumbers in the quiet Trimountaine bosom, have of late taken place. Several years ago, Mr. CHARLES SUMNER delivered an oration on Independence Day, in which he uttered the praises of peace in so provoking a style that the elders of the congregation were with difficulty restrained from flying upon him as he stood on the platform, and beginning a promiscuous battle-royal. The force of this shock was felt through the whole Republic, and startled even far California for a moment from her golden dreams. Two years since the Rev. Mr. ADAMS was the inducing cause of another crash hardly less terrible. This year Mr. GEORGE SUMNER has "completed the circuit."

This gentleman delivered, on the Fourth of July, an oration "appropriate to the day." He treated of Liberty in the general and in the particular; he "spake some certain truths," like the mother of Lady Clara Vere de Vere's rustic lover, which his hearers were loth to listen to, in the midst of many which they delighted to indorse. His illustrations of our early Revolutionary history were much less commonplace than such illustrations usually are; his views of cotemporaneous events, and of their bearing upon our own political and social world, were precisely what it was to have been expected they would be—Mr SUMNER being a well-known sympathizer with the European Republicans abroad, and with the American Republicans at home.

The rage excited by this very natural harangue quite passes belief. The Boston City Council was so bitterly exercised by it that they forthwith retired, like a dyspeptic panel of jurymen, into a closed room, and have been deliberating ever since on the propriety of refusing the orator his natural "vote of thanks." The Boston journals of the Administration party opened fire upon it immediately. They denounced the speaker as a wicked *habitué* of *foreign cities, and a subtle friend of the effete* aristocracies; they howled over his lucubrations so lustily and so lamentably that remote Washington has taken up the cry; and the staid editor of the *Constitution* who usually pays no more attention to Boston than to Halifax, has rushed to the rescue of the Union with demolishing battle-axe.

We published in these columns yesterday the leading passages of this much-berated address, in the hope that some of our readers may be more fortunate than ourselves in discovering what the mischief is that Mr. SUMNER has done. So far as we can make out, his special crime seems to have been that he spoke of the *obiter dicta* of Chief Justice TANEY as the sayings of "Mr. TANEY." This apparent disrespect offered to the first judicial officer of the land was more than respectable Boston could bear. But we really doubt whether Mr. SUMNER meant to hurt the sensitive feelings of his hearers by this phrase. Something, of course, should be pardoned to the provincial unfamiliarity with the ways of the great world, and the Bostonians doubtless should be excused for being ignorant of the fact that the location in question is a good old-fashioned affectation, used for the sake of distinguishing the individual from the authority.

As they are by no means a malicious people, they will probably come in time to a "realising sense" of the speaker's actual motives and meaning, and then they will be sorry, we are sure, that they cried out so loudly and so disturbed the neighborhood for such a simple matter.

Wonderful Revelations.

Mr. G. MALLAT, "civil engineer," has favored us with his views of the plans and plots set on foot by the House of Orleans for the recovery of the throne of France. As Mr. MALLAT'S revelations are quite of a piece with the usual speculations on French politics of many of our British cotemporaries, which are regularly reproduced in New-York on the arrival of the successive steamers from Europe, we have not hesitated to oblige Mr. MALLAT by allowing him to avail himself of his "unhappy privilege" and open his budget of mind. The idea that NAPOLEON is doing his great work under a kind of demoniacal possession by the ghost of LOUIS PHILIPPE is worthy notice by our intelligent spiritualists, and the theory of the plan for raising the Count DE PARIS to the throne is just about as coherent as the story of the London *Times* in regard to the Russo-French Alliance. Moreover, the views of Mr. MALLAT are susceptible of easy and practical verification. The fate of the House of BONAPARTE, says Mr. MALLAT, depends upon the question—"Who discovered the law of the trajectory of projectiles?" Surely the American Association, soon about to meet at Springfield, can settle this simple matter. Or, failing them and the trajectory, Mr. MALLAT is willing to rest his vision of the future upon the fact that he has been personally poisoned by Orleanist emissaries. This, at least, we can ascertain by a simple process. Mr. MALLAT has only to allow himself to be dissected, and the world will straightway know what to expect of France. Even the Japanese are capable of this devotion to the public good, and a European should not be less heroic.

Personal.

One of our contemporaries has been at the trouble of sending to Washington for intelligence of the reconciliation of Mr. SICKLES with his wife, and has ascertained, what we believe to be the truth, that the most resolute of avengers has approved himself also the most relenting of husbands, and is now living once more with the victim of the late PHILIP BARTON KEY. This, of course, is a purely personal and private matter, with which the public have nothing to do. But it is due to the leading personal and political friends of Mr. SICKLES, who honestly believed him to be a man maddened by intolerable wrong, and in that belief interposed their influence between himself and the hasty rage of public feeling at the time of his trial at Washington, that they should not be made responsible, as by the journal in question they are, for a step taken entirely on the impulse of Mr. SICKLES himself, without their knowledge, and in the face of their positive remonstrance and disapproval.

Away to the Mountains.

During nine months of the year the White Mountains rear their rocky, snow covered summits solitary and alone, the old man of the Mountain frowns from his inaccessible cliff upon deserted hostelries and the Flume [illegible] for aught, so far as human observation goes, through its cleft in the titan ribbed rocks; but with the rise of the thermometer in June the White Mountains begin to exercise their potent spells over dust suffocated, and paramount-headed dwellers. It would prove a piece of exceeding good fortune if Nature had placed the Flume House, the Notch, the "Old Man," and Mount Washington, no further from Wall-street than Dobb's Ferry, or the High Bridge; but since these revivifying retreats from sweltering cities were not placed as convenient to our own doors, it is a great consolation to know that railroad and steamboat enterprise have brought them within the same distance, counting by time, that West Point was in the days of our grandfathers. The Flume House, the first mountain visiting place in the White Mountain route, and the loveliest spot in the whole Franconia region, may be reached in twenty-four hours' comfortable travel from New York. There are half a dozen routes to the White Mountains, but the favorite and most direct one is by the way of Worcester, taking the Norwich boat, which leaves here at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and carries you to Worcester by dawn next day, where you can choose your route either direct to Plymouth

[illegible] Notch in the Franconia [illegible] Mountains [illegible] and Mountain, Western [illegible] and the Flume. The Flume is the [illegible] favorite of all the Mountain scenery, and the change from the sultriness of city streets, to the balmy breeze of the mountain that rear their majestic forms around the Flume, is incredible.

St. John's College at Fordham.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES—ADDRESSES OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES AND REV. DR. ROOSEVELT.

With no especial wish to be regarded as too flattering, and with no desire to incur the credit (or the blame, just as you wish) of enthusiastic adulation, we feel bound to say that the enterprise of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company in leaving this City, yesterday, at 11½ o'clock in the morning, and in reaching the quiet village of Fordham, just fourteen miles distant, some hour and a quarter later, deserves especial mention. Not only were the cars crowded in the passage upward, but, with the same commendable economy in the article of room, they were crowded in the travel downward. Ladies stood, gentlemen stood, and an attempted detachment of the inmates of the "House for the Friendless," whose howlings were distressing, was unceremoniously thrust into the ladies' saloon of one of the cars, and the plaintive components exhibited their sense of the hospitality thus proffered in a fashion more noisy than pleasant.

The scene at the college grounds afforded a delightful relief. Beneath the spreading branches of lofty elms, and on the summit of a green declivity, a high canvas awning was stretched. At the further end a handsome stage had been erected, the arrangements of which, including the exquisitely painted background, representing a view on the Hudson River, were effected by the Father Jesuits who have charge of the college. The corners of the stage were draped with the American flag. The Rev. R. J. THELEN, the President and Prefect of Studies, the boys of the graduating class, the choristers and the Rev. Fathers who conducted the singing, were seated on the stage. Immediately underneath was NOLL'S Band, numbering some twenty instruments. In front were Archbishop Hughes, Bishop Loughlin, the very Rev. Vicar-General SERRI, Dr. O. A. Brownson, the Rev. Dr. Rosecrans, President of St. Mary's College, Cincinnati; the Rev. Father Kelly, Jersey City; the Rev. Father Tratmor, Church of the Transfiguration, New-York City; the Rev. Father Lynch, of Trinidad; the Rev. Father Curran, of St. Andrew's; the Rev. Father O'Neill, of Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Fathers Slevin and Mooney, of St. Bridget's, New-York; and, in short, clerical representatives of almost all the Catholic Churches of the City of New-York and the neighboring localities.

The vocal music by the college choir was under the direction of Prof. WEHMULLER. It was exquisite, and, with the instrumental accompaniment, surpassing. It was applauded repeatedly and most deservedly.

After the overture, Mr. ANDREW M. O'NEIL, of Utica, N. Y., delivered a discourse on "Socialism." The next address had for its subject "Skepticism," and for its orator Mr. JAMES NILES, of Castle Daly, Ireland.

"Progressism" was the topic of the address by Mr. EDWARD FITZPATRICK, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Mr. TIMOTHY P. NEVILLE, of Waterbury, Conn., dealt with "Yankeeism," and Mr. FRANCIS J. REGNA, of Brooklyn, L. I., with "Naturalism."

These orations were, if anything, too serious—that on "Yankeeism" excepted. They were well considered, well spoken, and marked by conservatism. The last one—that on "Naturalism"—was clever beyond precedent.

The address to the Graduating Class was delivered by the Rev. Dr. ROSECRANS, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He congratulated the Catholics of this country on the fact that they were fast assuming a new position. The increase of their wealth, of their numbers and of their intelligence gave them altogether a more important standing in American society than they had hitherto occupied. It was their boast that the Church offered no obstacle to any kind of improvement; that while, on the one hand, she regarded the domain of supernatural truth with unerring certainty, she left free scope to every human energy in every department of intellectual and physical life, on the other; that she was not only not opposed to the diffusion of intelligence, but that she fostered and encouraged education. And yet, although teachers had never been wanting hitherto, and although the munificence of those whose influence had fostered education had always been expended on Catholic institutions, the Catholics had undoubtedly connected themselves with something far below that standard of education which they seek in the countries of Europe. The reason was that the teachers had been compelled to make the most of a short time. In the way of a thorough education for Catholics there were two obstacles. The first was on the part of the parents. The great majority of Catholic parents here were the creators of their own fortunes. By as much as their success without education has been brilliant, by as much were they inclined to disregard, perhaps to contemn the education without which they win their position. The other obstacle was on the part of the students themselves. It was very hard to inspire the young men of this country with the forty years which alone could sustain one in the pursuit of profound knowledge. With many, the problem in college was to pass through with the least amount of study and labor. But knowledge was always worth striving after, and was always its own reward. Having spoken of the obligations which are due to our country—a country that is not only worth fighting for, but, if circumstances require it, a country which is worth dying for—and having recommended a sound and conservative patriotism, the reverend speaker appropriately concluded, amid loud applause.

The Reverend President then conferred the following degrees:—

Master of Arts.—Augustine M. O'Neil, New-York; Felix V. P. Kennedy, New-York; Frederic Ign. Christie, Castlebar, Ireland; Christopher A. Fatrell, New-York; Henry Brann, New-Jersey.

Bachelor of Arts.—Francis J. Roche, Brooklyn, L. I.; Timothy P. Neville, Waterbury, Conn.; Ambrose M. O'Neil, Utica, N. Y.; James Nilan, Castle Daly, Ireland; Edward Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn, L. I.; Maurice McGrath, Gowanus, L. I.

The Degree of A. B. was also conferred on WM. BULER, of New-York, and JOHN MOONEY, of New-York, both students of the College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York City, N. Y.

The Archbishop then ascended the platform, amid loud plaudits, and distributed the premiums, with which one of the tables were loaded. The gold medal, a prize assigned for the best biographical essay on the subject, "St. Louis of France," and of which the Archbishop was the donor, was given, by a card of the Committee, to JAMES NILAN, Castle Daly, Ireland; next to his in merit was the essay of Mr. FRANCIS J. REGNA of Brooklyn.

The premiums having been distributed, and the intervening music over, the Archbishop rose and said:

MY DEAR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN: I have only to congratulate you on the successful termination of your scholastic year. It appears in every respect equal to those that have preceded it; and, considering that my voice will not reach to the end of the edifice, I think, especially after the treat which we have enjoyed, that on this occasion brevity will be the soul, if not of wit, certainly of eloquence. I have listened myself, and I am sure you, ladies and gentlemen, all have, with great satisfaction, to the specimens of public speaking which have delighted us to-day. The topics have been varied; many of them profound, changing from grave to gay, and from the pathetic to the comic, on the whole, I am entitled to say, there is scarcely anything that I could say that would be more dear to you—at least, more comfortable to you—than to change a discourse into a promenade. [Laughter.] And so, if it is your pleasure, we shall adjourn and give a little exercise to our limbs, thankful for the opportunity that we have had of witnessing the progress of education in this venerable and learned institution. I hope that all of us, if possible, will meet next year, and, if it be the rector's pleasure, I will suggest, as I did yesterday, that a cooler atmosphere might be selected—[laughter]—although I am bound to say that nothing that could furnish air to this extended audience has been left wanting.

With this little address the proceedings closed and the people dispersed, some to go home by the first train, some to wander through the magnificent lawn, and some, especially of the clerical contingent—to partake of the good fathers' refreshments.

Our reporter is especially indebted to the Rev. Fathers GRAVES, TRACY and COSTON for their marked kindness and unexpected courtesy.

Anglo-Italian and American Feeling in Paris.

A private letter from Paris, in describing the effects of the first news of the battle of Solferino, says: "Now, at 10 P. M., the streets are filled with crowds, the houses are illuminated with jets of gas between each bar of the balcony railings, and by paper lanterns of various colors. There are some exceptions, however, for in all the 'Maison Galignani' there are no lights or flags, but from one balcony, that occupied by an American family, Mr. GALIGNANI is an Italian, transformed by naturalization into an Englishman, and he appears to have little sympathy left for his fatherland. Perhaps to-morrow night the illumination will be general, and it will not be left to Americans alone to light up one of the most conspicuous houses on the Rue de Rivoli. The Hotel Windsor, which joins it, and Meurice's next to that, both English strongholds, are brilliant with gas and flaming with the tri colors of France and Piedmont. One solitary light, star-like has shone the whole evening from the topmost point of the Pantheon, how placed and kept there I cannot tell, but it can be distinctly seen from my window. President Pierce is at Meurice's."

☞ We are indebted to Purser TISDALE, of the steamship *Alabama*, for late Savannah and other Southern papers.

The curtailment of mail facilities has created a prodigious excitement in these quarters, effected by the recent orders of Postmaster-General HOLT. The last instance of the indignation expressed, by the interested parties, is the following, from the St. Louis *Republican* of July 9: "Col. WOODSON, Member of Congress from the Jackson District, was in this city yesterday, on his way to Washington. He goes to that city to protest against the recent order of the Postmaster-General, by which the daily mail from Tipton to Boonville, and to Lexington, has been discontinued, and a tri weekly substituted for it. A daily mail which has been in existence for ten or twelve years has been abandoned, at a time when the population demands the accommodation, and when it has increased in wealth and importance."

NEW-GRANADA.

From Bogota—The Revolution in Santander Suppressed—The Republic triumphs—The Mail Tax—Murder of a Passenger of the Northern Light—Trial of the Murderers—Naval, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PANAMA, Sunday, July 3, 1858.

Our dates from Bogota only reach to May 26, the mail for the middle of June having failed. The revolt against the State authorities of Santander has been completely suppressed. The *New York Herald* gives some particulars of the battle of the "Perquenio," in which the rebels were defeated, and which ended the opposition to established order, but which I sent you a month since. The people of the State of Cauca, who it was apprehended would, under the lead of Gen. MOSQUERA, make an armed resistance to the new electoral law, have concluded to submit the matter first to the action of their Legislative Assembly, which was called for the 1st of July. The Conservatives, or Government Party, have a majority in the Assembly, but, nevertheless, there is a majority against the electoral law. The President has approved the law which authorizes him "to permit and facilitate the exploration of the Isthmus of Darien and Panama, for the purpose of canalization, and also to receive propositions and probe contracts with any company for the construction of the same without the consent of Congress, provided that no further concessions are made than those aforesaid for in the law of 1856."

An official statement of the population, made up from the census of 1850 and subsequent observations, has been published, which gives the whole number of the inhabitants of the Republic as 2,243,637. The State of Panama is set down at 136,165 which entitles it to three Senators and two Representatives in Congress.

The new postal law of the Republic has just been published. Foreign and native newspapers and periodicals are carried free. Also books are free, in one lot to one address, to the weight of 125 grammes. The intercourse system of the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama are disconnected from the operations of the new law as follows:

"Article 60. The Executive Power is authorized to permit the passage of vessel boat across the territory of Cundinamarca on the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama, making to cease the contracts or arrangements so far as possible, as to the toll, even if to effect this object it shall be necessary to change the tariff fixed by this law—it being always understood that the transport shall be made for account of the Government interested, or to the Railroad Company, in accordance with its privilege."

I am pained to have to record one of the most unprovoked murders that has ever occurred on this Isthmus. The *Northern Light* having arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 30th ultimo, and the connecting steamer, the *Uncle Sam*, not having made her appearance at Panama, the passengers were kept at the former place until the morning of the 3d. On the train for Panama was a man who gave the name WILLIAM WILLIAMS, hailing from Galveston, Texas, but who is a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. WILLIAMS had been drunk all the forenoon (the 3d) at Aspinwall, and was a little intoxicated when the train started. At the Gatun station, seven miles from the Atlantic, when the train stopped, he commenced abusing some negroes who were viewing their freight to the passengers, and kicked one poor fellow, who was climbing up on the cars, so severely under the chin that he was left senseless on the ground. In a little while WILLIAMS went to the end of a car, and commenced to abuse a negro gentleman, whom Capt. JULIUS A. OTIS, of Bath, Me., left his seat, and mildly remonstrated with WILLIAMS on his conduct, telling him the danger he was placing his fellow-passengers in, and reminding him of the massacre of April, 1856, brought about in a like manner. To this WILLIAMS replied by cursing Capt. OTIS, at the same time putting on striking him. Capt. O. returned the blow, hitting WILLIAMS across the mouth, when the latter, as quick as thought, drew a large bowie-knife and stabbed the Captain in the right breast, the blade passing into the lung. Capt. O. exclaimed: "I am gone!" and falling a gold chronometer out and handing it to a lady, fell, and died in about twenty minutes. He was a Dane by birth—a man of very quiet, kindly demeanor, and had acquired the love of many of the passengers on the *Northern Light* by his absorption of self and attention to their wants. He had lived some years in California, and intended to have taken his wife (and four children, I believe) there when he left, but after having been [illegible] confined, it was arranged that she should follow him in a succeeding steamer. His baggage went forward, with the exception of a carpet-bag, in which he had $130 in gold. This and his papers are in the hands of the U. S. Consul. The body was interred by the U. S. Consul at Panama on the 5th, the beautiful words of the English Burial Service having been recited at the grave by JOHN PAGE, Esq., editor of the Panama *Star and Herald*. Capt. OTIS was a Mason, and apparently about fifty years of age.

It was with some difficulty that Mr. THOMAS, Second Engineer of the road, and Mr. CHARLES LEE, the Conductor, prevented the passengers from lynching WILLIAMS. He was tied, and when the train reached Panama, a summary of the evidences of the passengers was made by Judge CONNER, and the culprit committed to prison. On the 30th he was brought up for trial, and sentenced to ten years in the chain gang. There were three foreigners on the jury of seven, viz: two Italians and a Frenchman, the latter strenuously objecting to Americans. By the criminal law of this State a man is not subject to capital punishment for killing, unless it be premeditated. In WILLIAMS' case the jury gave him the full extent of the law. He was allowed to select counsel, but no lawyer coming forward, Col. JOHN ANDERSON defended him. He protested against the jurisdiction of the court, contending that according to the law of 1855 (the case having been [illegible] the prisoner should be tried by the federal and not by the departmental judges. This point having been overruled, the evidence was read to the jury, when WILLIAMS presented a document written in Spanish, in which he stated that previous to the event he had been drinking freely; that he did not know the deceased; was not aware he had killed him, and was conscious of nothing till he found himself in prison. It is said WILLIAMS will appeal to the federal court against the jurisdiction of the State tribunal. Just before the Congress of August adjourned, I placed a forced construction upon Article 35 of the National Constitution, taking away partly much the wholesome power of the State Courts, and authorized the Supreme Court to "take cognizance of the controversies that arise between the Company or the acting agents of an interoceanic route and private individuals, in regard to the transportation of freight or passengers, and of the criminal causes for crimes or misdemeanors committed on the line of road, or at the stations or depots of an interoceanic route, against the persons or the effects that pass over it." This law was not signed by the President till the 24th day of May, and did not reach

[illegible] adjourned [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 175 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of ELIZABETH A. MORGAN, widow of ALEXANDER H. MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, for the sale of the real estate of said deceased.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 150 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

ELIZABETH A. MORGAN, Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 125 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 100 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 75 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 50 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 25 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 1 foot 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 200 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 225 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 250 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 275 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 300 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 325 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 350 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled cause, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 375 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

Dated New-York, July 11, 1885.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., Guardian ad litem.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., MADGE DE PEYSTER ALEXANDER, GUNES KAMPHUT MS wife, ARCHIBALD KAMPHUT, JOHN MADDEN, SUSAN MADDEN PHILIP MADDEN, and MADELINE MADDEN, infants, by their guardian ad litem, CHARLES ALEXANDER, JR., petitioners, for the sale of the real estate of said infants.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 400 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 425 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 450 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 475 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of the deed, which will be given within thirty days from the date of the confirmation of sale.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 500 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 525 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 550 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 575 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City and County of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Thirty-first street, distant 600 feet 6 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Thirty-first street with the westerly side of Madison avenue; running thence westerly along the said southerly side of Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence southerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Thirty-first street 25 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Madison avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of Thirty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

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Pursuant to an order

...T TELEGRAPH.

...FROM WASHINGTON.

...Appointment of Quartermaster General—The next Census—Expected Duel between Gen'l Cushing and T. Hamilton.

Special dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

Major OSBORN'S Union, Quartermaster in the [illegible] Army, against whom charges of [illegible] have been preferred, will not be [illegible] in a previous dispatch, but will [illegible] his case before a Court-martial, which [illegible] ordered to-day for that purpose. Major [illegible]

[illegible] Sabbath, the Marshal Sickles, in company [illegible] Secretary [illegible]

Virginia Question, the French Empire & Affairs, [illegible] New-York.

Q.

[illegible] answers you and suggestions need.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The late Congress has appropriated only $10,000 as a preliminary to taking the next census, for the preparation of blank forms, instructions to marshals, &c. Assistance will be allowed for the enumeration of infidels deputies, and such arrangement will be made by the Secretary of the Interior as will secure the prosecution of the work with more perfectness than heretofore. Many applications have been made for employment as clerks, but the Census Bureau will not be organized until next year, when the returns shall begin to be received.

There is authority for the assertion that, however desirable the acquisition of Lower California may be to the Administration, no such proposition is now pending between the Governments of the United States and Mexico, as has been stated.

Secretary FLOYD's health is slightly improved, and he will return to Washington to accompany the President to Bedford Springs on Monday.

The President has recognized FREDERICK KUHNE as Consul of the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Cassel at New-York.

The Mexican Minister is ill.

The Mayor of Washington having received a dispatch from the Mayor of Richmond, that O. JENNINGS WISE and P. HAMILTON had left to fight a duel, and would probably proceed to the neighborhood of Washington. He caused warrants to be issued for their arrest in case they should come this way. The officers are now on the look-out for them.

A Saire in Newark.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER—FIRE—SUN-STROKE.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 12.

We seem to be in the midst of a murder carnival. But a few weeks ago PATRICK MAUD shot and killed his sister in the Fifth Ward. A little later PAUL MILLER, a German, was stabbed and killed at a picnic in the Eleventh Ward, by one HENRY KAUFMANN, who is supposed to have fled to Canada. On the 6th inst. CHARLES ROBINSON, an estimable citizen, was brutally murdered in the suburbs of the Third Ward, by some unknown parties, and now we have to add another to this fearful list of crime. On Saturday last a young man named DENNIS CUNNINGHAM was beaten so badly by one JOHN ADAMS, that he died of his wounds this morning. The affray occurred in a groggshop in Canal-street, in the Fourth Ward. ADAMS has escaped. The Coroner's jury is in session this afternoon.

The Coroner's Jury, this afternoon, rendered a verdict that DENNIS CUNNINGHAM's death resulted from blows received at the hands of JAMES ADAMS. ADAMS has been arrested; he is an old offender, having been in the State Prison for grand larceny.

At about 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a four-story brick addition to the extensive jewelry establishment of CARTER & HALL, corner of Mulberry-park and Durand streets, which was completely gutted, destroying dies and tools to the amount of $8 000. The loss on the building is about $2,000, fully insured, principally in New-York offices,—the Howard, City, and Manhattan Companies.

A German, named BRUNER, was sunstruck yesterday, and died in the evening. Several other cases of prostration have occurred, though none of them were fatal.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 12.

The Vermont Republican State Convention assembled at Brattleboro to-day. Ex-Governor FAIRBANKS, of St. Johnsbury, presided, with W. H. PERKINS, of Windsor, and E. W. BARNUMGREEN, of Washington, as Vice-Presidents, and C. J. GLEASON, A. N. SWAIN, of Bellows Falls, and J. T. C. COOK, of Bennington, as Secretaries. The present State Officers were re-nominated as follows:

For Governor—HILAND HALL, of Bennington.
Lieutenant-Governor—BARNABAS MARTIN, of Chelsea.
Treasurer—HENRY M. BATES, of Montpelier.

The resolutions reiterate the Philadelphia platform; condemn the extravagance and pro-Slavery character of the Buchanan Administration; maintain the right of naturalized citizens to protection against the Case doctrine, and approve a homestead law.

The Great New-England Trade Sales at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The great New-England trade sales at auction commence to-morrow. The programme for the day, embracing boots and shoes, glassware and carriages. The grand sale of dry goods, in Faneuil Hall, will commence Thursday and continue Friday and Saturday. Merchants are present from every State in the Union; the hotels are crowded and an active business is anticipated. A steamboat excursion down the harbor and other social hospitalities will be tendered to strangers by the City authorities.

Latest from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 12.

The steamship *Empire City* is below, with Havana dates of the 9th inst. The news is unimportant.

Sugar was buoyant, and all qualities had slightly advanced.

Sterling Exchange was 15 per cent. premium, and on New-York 4½ per cent.

Funeral of the Rev. Joseph Belcher.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 12.

The funeral of the Rev. JOSEPH BELCHER, D. D., an eminent author and clergyman, took place from the first Baptist Church this afternoon. It was attended by a large concourse of his friends. The deceased was father to the Pastor of the Baldwin-place Baptist Church of Boston.

Marriage of Peter Cagger.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 12.

The political and social circles have been greatly stirred to-day by a matrimonial affair. PETER CAGGER, the well-known politician and lawyer, was married this morning to the sister of Wm. CASSIDY, the equally well-known editor of the *Atlas and Argus*.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 12.

The mails per the Royal Mail steamship *Arabia* will close at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not sail until about 11. Dispatches forwarded so as to reach here by 10 A. M. on that day, will be sent out in her.

False Report of a Murderer's Arrest.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, July 12.

The rumor that LAND, the murderer of FLANAGAN, had been arrested, is without foundation.

Perseverance Hose Company in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 12.

Perseverance Hose Company, of Philadelphia, arrived here this evening, and received a cordial welcome from the Fire Department and citizens generally.

Fire.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, July 12.

Last night, at Straight Shore, St. John, N. B., six dwellings were burnt. All insured.

Reported Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 12.

The United States Mail Steamship *Augusta* arrived below at 5 o'clock, P. M., and is coming up.

A POLISHMAN ATTACKED BY A RUFFIAN.—Wm. Murphy, who, it is alleged has twice served State Prison, on Dec. 1, at Sing Sing, whence he is forbidden to be returned to the City, threatened to take the life of Officer Bosby, of the 17th Ward. The policeman, late on Sunday night, had been ordered to arrest a disorderly woman in Worth-street. As he was about to do so, Murphy approached, and in a threatening manner told the officer that if he attempted to take the woman away, his life should be the forfeit. Regardless of the ruffian's threats, the officer took the woman into custody, but was immediately knocked down by a blow on the temple, dealt by Murphy. The officer quickly recovered his feet and caused Murphy to accompany him to the station-house, and a large crowd was attracted by the event. He was arraigned before Alderman Brady at the Tombs, and committed in default of $1,000 bail, to answer for the assault on the officer, and for an attempt to rescue a prisoner.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SWINDLING CLOSE UNDER FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Mr. ROBERT E. NEWELL, a merchant, of No. 20 Broadway, made a complaint yesterday before Justice SUTTON, at the Lower Police Court, against A. HAMAN, who represented himself as JOHN J. HAZEN, of New-Bedford, Mass. Mr. NEWELL alleges that he received an order by telegraph three weeks ago to forward some goods to the above-named address, at New-Bedford. He filled the order, sent the goods by express, and told the representative to call for payment on delivery. A day or two afterwards Mr. NEWELL received another dispatch from the President, stating that HAZEN could not pay cash, but would give his note for the amount and proposed to Messrs. HERMAN BROTHERS, of Barclay-street, for information as to his responsibility. HERMAN BROTHERS assented to Mr. HAZEN' standing as a merchant, and Mr. NEWELL accepted the note. On Monday a man representing himself as Mr. HAZEN called on Mr. NEWELL, said he would take up the note, and purchase more goods for cash. He did to the value of $230, giving in payment a check for $300 on the Bank of North America, promising to pay a small balance in the morning. HAZEN was anxious to have the goods forwarded to New-Bedford that afternoon by express. Learning that it was too late, he asked that they be sent to HERMAN BROTHERS, where other goods were being packed for him, so that all his purchases might be placed in one case. Mr. NEWELL sent his boy with the bundle to Messrs. HERMAN'S store, and HAZEN accompanied him. On the way the latter suddenly remembered that he had left the note at Mr. NEWELL'S store, and asked the boy to run back for it while he remained with the bundle. The lad unhesitatingly complied, but had scarce proceeded a hundred feet, when he observed HAZEN take up the goods, enter a coach and drive off. Suspecting HAZEN was a swindler, the boy followed, but fearing the man would escape he called the Police and had him arrested. Messrs. HERMAN BROTHERS say the accused bears no resemblance to Mr. JOHN J. HAZEN of New-Bedford, and regret that Mr. NEWELL should have been made the victim of any misapprehension on their part. Of course, the check upon presentation at the Bank, was pronounced worthless, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

THE PROPOSED WIDENING AND EXTENSION OF GOLD-STREET.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 2 P. M. to hear argument for and against the proposed extension and widening of Gold street from Wall-street to Maiden-lane and thence to Pearl or Madison streets. A large number of property-owners appeared and disputed the mooted question with unction. Mr. DORSHEIMER appeared to represent thirteen lots on Gold and Rose streets, on which his sugar refinery stands. He was opposed to the extension as proposed, because it would ruin his business. It would ruin improvements of his own and others residing in the neighborhood to the amount of $300,000. He favored an extension which should adhere more to the line of Gold-street, but opposed the project of cutting a straight avenue through with so much detriment to property. On the other hand it was contended that it was desirable directly to connect Corlears Hook and Wall-street, that Wall-street would continue to be the banking street of the City for a century at least, and Canal-street would not take its place as it had been predicted. Alderman BOOTH said the Committee would examine the line of the proposed improvement, and present a report at an early day.

STREET CLEANING.—The City Inspector has taken the entire supervision of the cleaning of the streets, and intends that hereafter Broadway, the Bowery, and Chatham, Fulton and Nassau streets, and the other principal business thoroughfares, shall be swept thoroughly every night with Smith's sweeping machine. The other streets down town will be cleaned every other night. Mr. DELAVAN will endeavor to have the sprinkling of the streets hereafter prohibited. He says if they are clean there is no need of it, and that its only effect is to make them dirty. He will also request the shop-keepers on Broadway to have their stores swept out at the close of business hours in the evening, instead of in the morning; in this way the dirt from each store will be mingled with that which is carried away from Broadway at night, and will not be emptied into the street, as it is now, after the latter has just been swept.

A NUISANCE IN THE SECOND-AVENUE.—The Second-avenue is one of the finest thoroughfares of the City—at least to Thirtieth-street, or thereabouts. Why is it that the residents in that avenue are subjected, daily, to the nuisance of wild oxen, driven by infuriated rowdies? The oxen and their drivers overflow the sidewalks, and make human life very precarious. Especially this is the case on the block between St. Mark's-place and Ninth-street, where, yesterday, three overdriven cows failed in their legitimate progress to the slaughter-house, and endured several hours of torture before they went to the sausage shops and the cheap butchers. Scarcely a day passes that some cruelty on this avenue, in the neighborhood of St. Mark's-place, does not awake the indignation of the residents. Will the Superintendent of the Police attend to this?

THE YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL AMERICAN UNION CLUB—whose motto is "Never say die," met at their head-quarters, Convention Hall, Wooster-street, on Monday night, and nominated the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—JOHN T. PHILLIPS.
Vice-President—Joseph Forbes.
Second Vice-President—W. H. Barry.
Recording Secretary—A. S. Bodine.
Corresponding Secretary—J. A. Simpson.
Treasurer—J. B. McLellan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Victor Johnson.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—The attention of the Harbor Police was yesterday attracted by a signal of distress on the ship *Glad Tidings*, Captain NELSON, arrived Monday from New-Orleans, and lying in the stream nearly opposite Fulton Ferry. Boat's crew No. 6, COXSWAIN SMILEY, immediately went off to the vessel, and found the crew in a state of mutiny. The seamen had refused to work, and the mates, in attempting to force them, had been set upon and beaten. Two of the most unruly were arrested and committed for trial by the United States Commissioner. The ringleader, however, escaped in a small boat before the Police reached the vessel.

A QUEER WAY TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A girl named MARIA GERARD, eleven years of age, residing at No. 275 East Thirteenth street, in a fit of despondency attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon by throwing herself into a vault connected with an outhouse. Her situation was discovered, and she was drawn out of the vault and medical aid was summoned. After an hour's exertion the physician succeeded in bringing her to consciousness, when she stated the reason she attempted to take her life was because of the ill-treatment of her step-mother.

DIED FROM BEING RUN OVER.—THOMAS GALBRAITH, 27 years of age, died at the City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received on the 30th of last May, in Oliver-street. GALBRAITH alleges that he was standing on the platform of Car No. 18, Second-avenue Railroad, when some unknown person pushed him off. He fell before the wheel, and his right leg was horribly mangled, so that amputation was performed about five weeks ago. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an Inquest.

GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE.—The Board adjourned to meet yesterday afternoon, but there was no quorum present and no business was transacted. During the week ending the 2d inst., 37 inmates of the Institutions have died, 1,540 have been discharged, 101 have been sent to the Penitentiary and six to the State Prison; while 1,716 were admitted to the Institutions, making the present total 7,052, being an increase of 32 over the last week.

TARGET BEARER KILLED.—A colored man named MITCHELL, residing in Houston-street, near Avenue A, while returning with the Lion Bier Guards, from Hamilton-square, early Monday evening, attempted to jump on a car on the Third-avenue Railroad, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, but slipped and fell beneath the car. He was picked up mangled in a shocking manner, and died in a few minutes.

THE MYSTERY OF THE HUMAN REMAINS.—The sink of the house in Thirty-second-street, in which the thigh and legs of a man were found, was, yesterday thoroughly overhauled in presence of Coroner JACKSON, the search resulting in the discovery of no other portions of the body. It is generally believed that the bones were thrown there by a student of medicine who, until recently, lived in the house, after he had used them for the purpose of obtaining anatomical knowledge.

WHERE'S THE CITY INSPECTOR?—A dead horse has been lying opposite 47 Laurens-street, for two days past, and emits such a stench that many of the residents in the neighborhood have been compelled to move away. So reported the Captain of Police of the 8th Precinct to the Deputy Superintendent yesterday morning.

THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND.—Col. RYAN, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment New-York State Militia, has received permission from the General Government to occupy Bedloe's Island with his regiment for two weeks, commencing the latter part of August.

RUN OVER BY A CAR.—THOMAS CREW was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, Monday evening, by the Sixth Precinct Police, having been run over by a Second-avenue car, near the Bowery Theatre, and badly injured.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—MARY DOLEWISE, a German woman, living at No. 27 Chrystie-street, drank a large quantity of oil of vitriol, on Monday evening, to end a life with which she was disgusted. She was removed to the City Hospital for restoment.

Trial of the Life-Preserving Stateroom.

The trial of this invention, which took place at the Battery yesterday afternoon, drew together a large crowd, among whom we noticed several shipowners, captains of steamers, and other nautical persons. The float on which the stateroom was placed was loaded heavily with chain-cables, the room being covered with light woodwork, corresponding to the hurricane-deck of a steamer. At 2½ o'clock six persons entered the stateroom, one of whom was Mr. SIMMS, the proprietor; the others were Capt. KING, formerly of the steamship [illegible] PAYNE, who was one of the crowd from the wreck of the *Central America*, Dr. JAMES, of the *Scientific American*, H. H. TARBOX, Esq., and a reporter of the *Times*. Everything being ready, the door was shut and secured by screws upon the inside. A large opening at the top, and a common sidesport being left open to admit the air, Mr. HASLOCK, the inventor, then opened the bottom valve, which, in a few moments, filled the float, and it began to sink. As the float went down, the state-room, which has a sustaining power of five or six tons, floated, carrying off the light deck overhead, and swung clear of the imaginary wreck. At this instant an enthusiastic person from within, thankful for deliverance, shoved his head through the hatchway, and, displaying a small American flag, called for three cheers on the new life-preserving invention. The stateroom was kept in an upright position by the water secured in tanks at the bottom, and had no more motion than an ordinary boat. There was space for twice the number that occupied the room, and they moved about, sat still, or climbed upon the outside as they felt inclined. After being towed about for some time, it was brought back and secured. Those who went into the state room expressed entire satisfaction with the experiment, and Capt. KING, who has had a life-experience upon the ocean, says it would float with entire safety in the roughest sea. Placed upon passenger steamers, it would, it is claimed, afford perfect security to the passengers in case of sudden collision or other accident, and would also furnish the means of preserving the specie and mails. It is provided with an illuminating apparatus for use at night, to attract the notice of passing vessels, and drifters or rudders worked from the inside, by which its motions can be directed, and which will serve as props when it is cast upon the shore. The proprietors have secured European as well as American patents.

Board of Supervisors.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a writ of peremptory *mandamus* was read, directing the Board to reduce the tax of $24,120 imposed upon the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York to $1,206, that being the proportionate tax upon the personal estate of that Company at the assessed value of $100,000 for the year 1855, instead of $2,000,000, the original assessed value inserted in the Assessment Roll for that year. It was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

Justices ROOSEVELT and MITCHELL presented claims for $11,250 and $8,250 respectively as additional compensation, under the resolution passed by the Board in 1852, for services as Justices of the Supreme Court at the rate of $1,500 per annum. They were referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A resolution offered by Mr. PURDY, requesting the opinion of the Mayor with regard to the liability of the State for the payment of the claims of any portion of the old Police force, should judgment therefor be obtained against the Police Commissioners, who are appointed by the authorities of the State, was adopted.

The Special Committee on building the new City Hall, reported that the expenses incurred by the Commissioners of the City Hall, amounted to $230, of which $150 was for plans and maps for the building and $100 was for an opinion by John McKeon with regard to the duties of the Commissioners. The report, to which was appended a resolution directing that $100 be paid to Mr. McKEON for his opinion, was adopted.

The bill of John Kelly, Sheriff, amounting to $8,099 24, was presented and referred.

The report of the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, in favor of giving $1,500 a year to the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, for extra clerk hire, and of fixing the salary of the Deputy Clerk of the same Court at $2,000 a year, from July 1, 1859, was laid over.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of raising, by tax, $193,820 20, to be applied towards defraying the necessary indebtedness incurred by the Commissioners of Records, and to complete the existing contract for the Register's Office. The report was laid over.

Mr. R. KENNEDY gave notice that, at the next meeting, he should move that two papers be selected in which to publish the assessment list.

The report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, in relation to the Tax Levy for 1859, making the usual appropriations for City and County expenditures, was presented and laid over. The total amount to be raised by tax according to law is $3,329,841 96.

The Board adjourned to Thursday at 3 P. M.

Police Reports.

AN UNNEIGHBORLY NEIGHBOR.—Louis Garde a German, who is engaged in the millinery business at No. 59 Division-street, yesterday afternoon in a fit of anger stabbed two ladies who lived next door, one in the face, the other in the hand. Garde, it is said, became enraged because the sick child of his neighbor, Mr. Samuel D. Hart, made a noise in the yard where its nurse was endeavoring to amuse it. Garde ordered the nurse to take the child away. Nurse refused. Garde thereupon thumped on the partition which separated his store from Mr. Hart's. Mr. Hart and his sisters ran out to learn the cause of the tumult, when Garde drew his knife on Mr. Hart. The sisters threw themselves between their brother and the wrathy German, and were wounded as before mentioned. Officer Cowan arrested Garde, and Justice BERNHAM committed him to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

PROBABLE FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—Early this morning a sailor named James Thompson, 27 years of age, inflicted a serious wound with a sheath-knife, upon Bridget Dudley, an abandoned woman, in a Fourth Ward brothel. Thompson was soon after arrested by officer McCracken and committed to the Tombs by Alderman Smith, to await the result of the injuries. The prisoner stated that he detected the woman with her hand in his pocket, endeavoring to steal his money, which so incensed him that he stabbed her. The wound was made in the woman's right breast, penetrating the lung, and she was so dangerously injured that the physician who was called to attend her deemed it imprudent to remove her to the Hospital.

AUDACIOUS ATTEMPT TO RESCUE A PRISONER.—Edward Mann, with two others, named MORAN and McCOLLOUGH, yesterday made a bold attempt to rescue a comrade from the officer who was conveying him to Blackwell's Island. MANN and his companions in a small boat pulled quickly up to the prison barge, in charge of keeper PATRICK MCCRUDDEN, and taking hold of their friend endeavored to pull him into their boat. After a hard fight the rescuers were overpowered and MANN was taken into custody. Justice BERNHAM held him for trial. MORAN and MCCOLLOUGH escaped.

RIVER THIEVES.—Officers Holland and Lee of the Harbor Police about 5¼ o'clock on Monday evening, saw two men, whom they knew as river thieves, in a row boat pulling in the direction of Weehawken, N. J. The police pursued them, when the occupants of the boat, seeing they would be overtaken if they remained on board, plunged into the water and swam to shore. The boat, which had been stolen, was restored to its owner.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—Two men named James DUNN and Richard MOONEY had a dispute yesterday afternoon at the, 238 East Nineteenth-street, about some trivial affair, and as MOONEY seemed to have the best of the argument, his adversary became very much enraged, and seizing a hatchet struck MOONEY a blow in the forehead, inflicting a severe wound. DUNN was arrested by the Seventeenth Precinct Police, and MOONEY was removed to the Hospital.

LEAD-PIPE THIEVES.—Patrick Callahan and James LEONARD, boys, were committed by Justice BERNHAM, yesterday, on a charge of burglary. They were discovered in the house of John E. Holley, No. 180 Tenth-street, stealing lead-pipe from the basement.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Before the Hon. E. D. CULVER, City Judge—July 12.—*Ellen McGahn vs. Thomas McGin.*—This was an action brought to recover damages for summary ejectment by means of fraud from premises at the corner of Nassau and Adams streets. Under the charge of the Court the jury retired, with directions to answer the following questions:

1. Did the defendant, Thomas McGin, fraudulently procure, by the summary proceedings alleged in the complaint, the removal of the plaintiff from the possession of the premises described in the said proceedings?

2. If so, what damages has plaintiff sustained thereby?

Upon the return of the jury into Court, to the first question they answered—Yes. And they say they assess the damages, in favor of the plaintiff, at $500.

The Court granted an allowance of $15. The defendant is allowed twenty days to make a case, and in the meantime plaintiff's proceedings are stayed except to tax costs and the record and transcript.

CALENDAR FOR JULY 13.—Nos. 12, Ramsen and Wife *vs.* The Williamsburgh Ferry Company; 13, McCormick *vs.* Backus; 14, Same *vs.* Same; 15, Bishop, Administratrix, *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 16, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 18, Hooton *vs.* Bartlett; 18½, Vanderhoef *vs.* The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh Ferry Companies; 20, Kimball, Jr., and Wife, *vs.* Slattery; 21, Currie *et al. vs.* Pease *et al.*; 22, Coughty *vs.* Remsen; 23, Shipman *vs.* Smith; 24, Miller *vs.* Denman; 26, Brown *vs.* Galloway; 26, Myers, Jr., *vs.* Heard.

SPECIAL TERM, CIRCUIT COURT.—Before Judge LOTT.—*Decisions.*—The People *ex rel.* The Hudson River Railroad Company *vs.* George F. Pierce, Overseer of Highways *et al.*—Dertiorari allowed.

Isaac Henderson and Margaret his wife *vs.* Caleb W. Jones, Sarah Ann Skillman *et al.*—Motion denied.

In the matter of the petition of Van Rensselaer Schuyler, an infant, by his mother to sell part of her real estate.—Order entered for the appointment of Kate M. Schuyler special guardian, &c., on filing bond with two sureties in penal sum of $45 50 to be appraised by one of the Justices of this Court, and upon filing such bond, &c. It is referred to Mr. M. Ingraham to ascertain facts, &c., as required by rule 67 of Court.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening. The special object of the meeting was to consider a proposition to extend the time of the annual vacation. A resolution was adopted directing the vacation to commence on the 16th inst. and to terminate on the first Monday in September. Directions were given for renovating the public school buildings, and to pay the teachers' salaries.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A foul stomach produces obstructions in the liver, irritation of the bowels, headache, nervous debility, emaciation, exhaustion—death. Arrest the cause of these terrible consequences with Holloway's irresistible Pills.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

"Rimmel's Old London Bouquet," [illegible] ended the so-called "Glass"—Aqua[illegible] "[illegible]" &c., is now indorsed by all [illegible] terest physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, [illegible] sensing all of those necessary medicinal qualities and [illegible] which belong to an old and [illegible] Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, &c.

A. M. BURNHAM & Co.,
(Established 1778.)
Sole Importers,
No. 208 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]
BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Photographic,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
205 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Monetary see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 12.

$7,000	Ohio 6s '60	93½	50	Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	88¾
2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	89¾	50	do.	89
7,000	do.	89	50	Mich. Central R.	41¾
4,000	Virginia 6s	94	200	do.	41¾
25,000	do.	94¾	75	do.	42
17,000	do.	94¾	100	do.	42¾
2,000	do.	95	200	do.	43
10,000	do.	94¾	50	do.	41¾
25,000	Missouri State 6s	83	50	do.	42
10,000	do.	83	50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	8
7,000	do.	82½	200	Mil. & M. & N. I. R.	20
5,000	do.	82½	200	do.	20¼
1,000	do.	83	200	do.	20½
50	Brook. C. W. L.	101½	50	do.	20¾
1,000	Erie R. C. R. '59	16	400	do.	20¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. R.	82¾	100	do.	21
1,000	do.	83¼	100	do.	20¾
1,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st R.	91	100	do.	21
3,000	Han. & St. J. R. R.	66	100	do.	20¾
10	Ocean Bank	96	50	Panama Railroad	117
100	Pacific Mail S. Co.	69¾	45	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	27½
76	Am. Exch. Bank	101¾	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	84
1	do.	101	100	do.	84¼
100	N. Y. Central R.	69¾	100	do.	84¼
1400	do.	70½	50	do.	84
200	do.	70¾	700	do.	84¼
850	do.	70¾	100	do.	83¾
50	do.	70	50	do.	84
100	do.	70¾	10	do.	84½
450	Hudson River R.	33	100	Chic. & Rock I. R.	60¾
200	Reading R.	43¼	100	do.	60¾
800	do.	43½	700	do.	60¾
300	do.	43¾	400	do.	60¾
200	do.	43	600	do.	60¾
100	do.	43¼	50	La Crosse & Mil. R.	8
250	do.	43½	200	Little Miami R.	45

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s	88	700	Reading Rail'd	43
2,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	100	do.	43
2,000	Missouri State 6s	82¾	200	do.	43¼
10,000	Brook. C. W. Ln.	100	300	do.	43¾
20	Am. Exchange Bk.	101¾	40	Galena & Chic. R.	84
3	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	89¾	100	Mich. Central R.	43¾
125	N. Y. Cent. R.	74¾	50	do.	43½
200	Erie Railroad	17¾	10	M. S. & N. I. R. S.	22¾
150	Harlem R. Pref'd	25¾	100	do.	22¾
500	do.	25¾	100	do.	23
100	do.	26	150	do.	23¼
80	Chic & R. Isl. R.	60¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
50	do.	60¾			

TUESDAY, July 12—P. M.

The improved demand for Stocks noticed yesterday was renewed to-day, and there was quite a large and well-distributed business done at a further advance in prices. The demand is met with less readiness than usual of late upon a sudden rise in the market, and some of the orders to buy were not executed to-day without a difference of ¼@1 ₩ cent. above the previous sales. Reading rose to 43@43¼ ₩ cent., and Hudson River to 33½@33¾ ₩ cent., and for Missouri State Sixes 83¼@83¾ was bid cash and on buyers' option this afternoon. The sales of New-York Central were at 74¼@74¾ ₩ cent., closing 74¼, about 4,000 shares done. The most decided strength on the Western list was again shown in Galena & Chicago and Chicago & Rock Island, with the addition, both in the morning and in the afternoon, of a demand for Michigan Central, at an advance of 1@1½ ₩ cent. on yesterday's sales. Panama at the close was held for 118, the bid being 117 ₩ cent. The closing prices on the general Share list, compared with Saturday afternoon, are as follows:

Saturday and Tuesday.		Saturday and Tuesday.	
N. Y. Central	73¾@74¾	Reading	41¾@43
Hudson	31¾@32¾	Harlem, Pref.	25¾@26¼
Rock Island	59¾@61	Missouri	82¾@83¾
Galena	83¾@84	Mich. Cent.	40¾@42¾
Mich. Cent.	34¾@38¾		

The market was again partially influenced by Foreign news, the latest advices by telegraph from Cape Race being made public, in a brief summary, through the afternoon papers. The change of position by one or two of the leading Jobbers also had some effect, as on yesterday, as these parties have the reputation of buying in a considerable line of Stocks to close up their *Bear* account. In State Stocks the feeling is strengthened by the easier tone of the Money market, and the prospective demand for Missouri and other State Bonds for banking basis in the West. The general market left off firm, with some little realizing at the extreme advance.

The amount of Money left with the Brokers on prime collateral, at 5@5½ ₩ cent., is on the increase, while the supply of strictly first-class Mercantile Bills offered through the Discount Brokers to-day at 6@6½ ₩ cent. for short, and 7@7½ per cent. for 4 and 6 months date, is scarcely equal to the demand. Boston is still a debtor to New-York, and the Specie which the Cunard steamer will take to-morrow for New-York account will be put up in that market. Nothing went by express this afternoon. The Exchanges on London, though stiff in rates, closed with sales at 110¼@110¾ ₩ cent., a fair supply of Canada and Southern Bank Bills appearing in the market for this packet. The credit settlements made with our own Bankers were at 110¾, though some of them declined to draw under 110½ ₩ cent. Sight Exchange was made at 110¼@110¾. Most of the business on Paris was at short sight 5.10f.@5.08¾f.

The California steamer was not telegraphed until the close of 'Change hour. The Customs paid into the Sub Treasury to-day, are $217,000, mostly on the valuable French and other Continental cargo of the *Arago*, from which further receipts will come in to-morrow. The other receipts into the Sub Treasury are $43,000. Disbursements $191,130. Balance this afternoon, $4,332,930.

The *Star of the West*, with the California Mails to June 20, and a treasure freight of $1,736,865, arrived at this port this evening. Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s semi-monthly circular contains the following reference to monetary affairs in San Francisco:

"During the fortnight, the money market has been quiet, but on the eve of steamer day it becomes apparent that the requirement will be large. There is an increasing demand and already much stringency is felt. The rates of interest, however, have undergone no change, and very little on collateral is done under 2½ ₩ cent. On Real Estate the range is from 1½@2 ₩ cent. The receipts of Gold Dust thus far in the month have been light, a fact for which there is no readily assignable cause, since on all hands it is conceded that activity prevails throughout the mining districts. It is frequently the case, however, that such irregularities are presented, even during the busiest season, and parties versed in the Gold Dust trade entertain confidence that the monthly aggregate will be fully up to the usual amount at this season, if it does not exceed it. This falling off in the receipts of gold is indicated by the comparatively small deposits at the Mint, and the not inordinate supply of bars. At the present writing, we have heard of few contracts for bar, but the prevalent opinion is that they will advance on present rates, which may be quoted at 840@850 fine, par."

The following is the treasure list of the *Star of the West*:

Am. Exch'a Bank	$166,000	Eppinger & Co.	$5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	344,000	Treadwell & Co.	70,000
Freeman & Co.	71,814	W. Seligman & Co.	61,000
Metrop'litan Bank	60,300	W. Heller & Co.	13,000
E. Kelly & Co.	90,000	Kirby, Byrne & Co.	6,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	44,950	Jas. Dunning	75,000
Order	93,500	A. Dunning	4,000
Roberts, Meuison & Co.	15,000	H. Lawrence	9,000
P. Naylor	10,000	F. Hastings	7,645
Jennings & Brewster	9,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	70,839
Dunn, Sherman & Co.	25,831	H. E. Griffen	2,560
W. Rogers & Co.	20,000	J. R. Cargill	12,176
Neustaedter Bros.	20,000	De Witt, Little & Co.	23,024
Hasbeck & Co.	5,000	J. B. Weir	26,024
Chas. W. Crosby	21,500	Schaelle & Bros.	31,500
E. S. Bradstreet	1,500	J. Goldsmith & Co.	17,500
Conroy & O'Connor	10,000	M. G. Reed & Co.	2,656
E. Patrick	21,000	Leitcher & Bro.	5,000
A. Belmont	25,000	J. D. Fish & Co.	7,865
Turner & Co.	5,000	L. Von Hoffman & Co.	53,000
Isaac Falconer & Co.	20,400	Total	$1,736,865
J. Jakobi & Co.	22,000	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.	
A. E. Rosenbaum & Co.	16,400	Order	$1,100 00
L. Beller & Bro.	12,700	Isaac Falconer & Co.	500 00
Howland & Aspinwall	19,228	E. Fisher	1,000 00
Z. Einstein & Bros.	15,000	J. A. Beatty	538 30
J. B. Newton & Co.	15,543	G. J. Kerner	1,236 25
Trask, McCahill & Co.	48,500	Trevor & Colgate	450 00
		Total	$5,014 55

The following is a statement of the earnings of the New-York Central Railroad for the month of June, 1859, as compared with its earnings for the corresponding month of the previous year: 1859, $440,126 44; 1858, $432,195 40. Increase, $7,931 04.

An error of $166,667 in the Loan average

Messrs. WR